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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	6904	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7658	K. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7658	K. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,264	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,264	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there (or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer at Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Beilen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 680.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meccori	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4, Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	22nd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 6th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,480	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,480	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 990; 2nd Class, Rs. 594. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Beloito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 465, and to HONGKONG Rs. 620.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st November, at 2 P.M., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th November, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY the 20th November, at 10 A.M., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buseh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 15th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay 15th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME

THE TIME THE TIME THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... " 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainspringe, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,

128, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)

SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS

SPECIALITIES.

FRESH OYSTE

ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.

AMERICAN DRINKS.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.

TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.

BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

C. M. PHESANIA,

MERCER,

117, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

OLD POLICE COURT.

THE Largest and Cheapest House dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

A TRIAL EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1903 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 7), 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!

WHERE TO GET THEM?

FROM

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,

WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY

BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE NOW ON SHOW.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post,

CA[illegible]MBHOY DAWOODJEE,
[illegible]OLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

[illegible]ONGINI BROTHERS,

[illegible]NUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS,

[illegible]OW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

[illegible]ENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

[illegible]VICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED

FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

[illegible]HE ITALIAN STORES,

COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

[illegible]ORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, [illegible]NITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN [illegible]E, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

[illegible]E, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
[illegible]ST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
[illegible]ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
[illegible] SARDINES, { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
[illegible]CK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
[illegible]EN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
[illegible]NCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

[illegible]STIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, [illegible]d Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)
[illegible]accaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, [illegible], Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IT IS PROPOSED TO PERFORM
"HAIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST"
AT THE NEXT CONCERT.
The First Practice for the Chorus
WILL BE HELD
on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, at 5-45 P.M.
IN THE
TOWN HALL.
Copies of the Music will be distributed before this date.
Bombay November 13TH.

NOVELTY THEATRE

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH,
AND THE THREE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.
When will be produced the latest LONDON SUCCESS, from the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE London.
THREE LITTLE MAIDS,
Music by PAUL REUBENS,
Additional Lyrics by HOWARD TALBOT and PERCY GREENBANK.
CAST.

Hilda Brancombe, Ada Brancombe, Miss Brancombe, Lady Rose Mary Sowerby, Veronica Grafton, Lady Marjory Crichton	Daughters of the Vicar of Market Mallory, Protegees of Lady St. Mallory.	Miss Lillie Cavanagh, Miss Nellie Curtis, Miss Grace Ray, Miss Bertha Hunter, Miss Violet Frampton, Miss Eva Carlotta.
Miss Deare	Postmistress at Market Mallory	Miss Isabel Vernon.
Miss Crane	(a village girl)	Miss Kate Overton.
Miss Price	Manageress of the Tea Shop	Miss Grace Desmond.
Lady St. Mallory, Brian Molyneux		Mrs. Henry Dallas. Mr. Albert Rees.
Rev. Mr. Brancombe	(Vicar of Market Mallory)	Mr. Duncan Munro.
"Cupid"	(A Caddie)	Mr. Percival Knight.
M. de l'Orme	(of the French Embassy)	Mr. J. Knox-Orde.
Lord Cheyne	(Nicknamed "Daisy")	Mr. Henry Dallas.

Country Girls—The Girls, etc.: Misses Daisy Albert, Carrie Roberts, Eva Honheur, Ella Featherstone, Phyllis Underwood.
Golfers, Guests, etc: Messrs. W. Ritter Riley, C. Ingels, C. Talbot, H. Graham.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act I ..... Golf Links at Market Mallory.
Act II ..... A Bond Street Tea Shop.
Act III ..... At Lady St. Mallory's Market Mallory.

New and elaborate Scenery painted by W. H. PULFORD.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's,
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at midnight will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the SPECIAL COLLECTORS under the Land Acquisition Act (Bombay Improvement Trust) will be REMOVED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, from the Fort Custom House to the 2nd floor of the new Buildings of the CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA on the Esplanade, nearly opposite the late QUEEN EMPRESS' STATUE.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJI,
Special Collector.
15th November, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MR. HENRY WENDEN having RETURNED from leave of absence has RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India with effect from the FORENOON of the 14th November, 1902.

By Order,
FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Negrada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as Intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 250 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board at his office.

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

AS the demand for accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passenger Traffic to and from the CORONATION DURBAR at DELHI, between the 10th December 1902, and 31st January, 1903, is likely to be very heavy, intending Passengers are informed that this Company will be unable to provide reserved accommodation on Mail Trains during that period. Adequate accommodation will, however, be allotted to Passengers applying to undersigned in due time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO DELHI FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.

AS a large number of First and Second Class Passengers are likely to require accommodation by Railway to Delhi DURING THE CORONATION ASSEMBLY, passengers are recommended to give as early notice as possible at the Station of departure when they propose to travel.

Reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed between the 1st December, 1902, and 1st of January, 1903. Applications for reserved accommodation during this period should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1902, for the supply of any quantity upto:—

250 TONS OF MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER of the best quality for early delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein.

4. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1902.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARUKS & Co., LD.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	,, 1-8
Third do.	,, 1-2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, large drawing room cabinets, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, large partition screen, teakwood dining room arms and without arm chairs, large side-board with mirror, sheval glass, chest of drawers, book cases, cloth and gown press, dumbwaiter, writing table, wash-hand table with marble tops, large fish aquarium on stand, kerosine oil, cooking stove, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of WILLIAM CARTER Esq., Manager, Messrs. Treacher and Co, proceeded home.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy French clocks, time pieces, gold, silver and metal watches.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

15 Fancy French clocks and time pieces.
7 gold watches.
6 silver watches.
28 metal watches.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting, set of aluminium cooking utensils, valuable library, incandescent gas lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c., the property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. T. CANDY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 7 a.m., on the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 28, RUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, GHOLLABHOY STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Mr. Nasserwanjee Munchegee Patel, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Powalla, pursuant to the power vested in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th February, 1897, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece of Foras land admeasuring two thousand one hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 212, New No. 1737, Old Survey No. 274, and New Survey No. 3536 and 3537, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 405 and Street No. 2/4, all which premises are situate at Mahomedan Street (formerly Gholabhoy Doolabdas Street), near the Old Race Course, Byculla, in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by a portion of Mahomedan Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by the stable of Rai Sothanand, on or towards the north by a Mahomedan Masjid, and on or towards the south by a portion of a road or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, waste papers, boxes of glassware, zinc sheets, coir rupes and other miscellaneous articles.

On account of the concerned, 151 bags grain booked under Bank to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 1 of 18-5-02 consigned to Ganji Valu.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 129 CASES WHISKY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. S. A. Parakh and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Hertia Smith and Co., Ld., of Apollo Street, and Mr. John Stanley Smith.

129 cases each said to contain about one dozen whisky of John Dulton and Co. of Leith of five assorted descriptions, now stored in Apollo Bonded Warehouse.

SALE OF 24 CASES HOLLANDS AND HOLLAND DHOOTIES AND 1 CASE OF COLOURED DRILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Megbjee Govind

24 cases Hollands and Holland dhooties.
1 case coloured drills.

SALE OF 4 CASES WHITE MULLS AND 50 PIECES NANSOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mirza Mahmood Kashani and on account and at the risk of Chaturbhuj Gordhan (an Insolvent)

1021—1 case 150 pieces white mulls, 20 inches.
1082—1 case 150 pieces white mulls, 30 inches.
1109-2—2 cases 300 pieces white mulls, 34 inches.
50 pieces white nansooks, 22 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as cupboards, almira, meatsafe dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, sofas, easy chairs, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover.

1 X Ray coil for 6 inch spark, with one tin. by 2in. by 4in X Ray focus tubes.

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co.
1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longron, of London.
115 pairs ladies' and gent's and boys' and girls' new boots and shoes in good order, 31 waterproof coats, 24 shirts of tennelettes, 31 suits of drill pants and 20 shirts, 78 ladies' and gent's umbrellas 181 brushes.

On account of the concerned—
46 c. c. 6454-4-1 case 60 bundles immitation gold and silver thread 150 lbs.

AT 2 P.M.

1 "Rebce" free-wheel gent's tricycle with double tube tyres by T. Tabernacle, London (brand new).
1 lady's sterling bicycle (new).
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office-shigram,
1 glass-front d double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, on account of the concerned, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, bedsteads, almira, clothes press, office table by Wimbridge, bedstead, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, corner cabinets, plateware, carpet, lamps, table ornaments, Singapore cane chairs, etc.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS,

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 20th inst, at 7 a.m., each day. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Walkeshwar Road, near the Police Station, a large garden consisting of about 600 varieties of choice palms, varieties of ferns, dracena, crotons, maranta, alocasia, standard roses, baskets of ferns, varieties of asparagus, China, Madras and School of Art pots, Pangs ore made hanging baskets, large size fish aquarium with stand, garden lawn, swings, etc. the property of HUTCHINSON LILADHUR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING ARTICLES FOR DRAWING ROOM DECORATIONS.
AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th, and FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to the offices of Messrs. Hall Bros., a large consignment of Japanese curiosities of various descriptions consisting of silk, embroidered folding screens, and table covers, silk pictures, large size flower Pots, Jardinieres with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, hara and hrea fast sets, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, figures, silk fans, view panels, photo albums, rich bronzeware, Satsumaware, sugar pots, finger bowls, wall plates, lacquered ware, bead chicks, China jars, etc.

The above is on view,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the will of the late Dr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee Karaka, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kavasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. surgical instruments, mid wifery bag, medical books dispensary cupboards, stoppered bottles, scales, mortar and pestle, lady's bicycle, gent's Premier bicycle, lamp, brass utensils, bedstead and household furniture, wearing apparel, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Gilbert's Bungalow, Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak wood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, plate-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome engravings table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, ice box, China bath tubs, cane matting of the whole bungalow, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc., the property of Major R. E. Bonnor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
No. 7, Sitaram Building,
CRAWFORD MARKET.
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRT MAKERS.
Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Merinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.
DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.
FIXED RATES.
The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Junjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 7/16	=	1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
4 per cent. Indian Refunded Rupee Paper	93 3/8	=	plus 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 3/4	=	— 3/16
2 months hence	22 3/4	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	48 1/8	=	— 1/2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'12	=	1/2
Berlin "	20'45 1/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'86 7/8	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 per ct	=	— 1/8
6 " " "	3 1/4 per ct	=	— 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 per ct	=	— 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	per ct	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/8 prct	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2 3/8 prct	=	— 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £2,00,000 for Egypt.

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 and Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	80,000
Gold to Bombay	£	30,000

Rupees Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2. Nov.-Dec. sellers. Tone dull.

Rupees Brown 30 1-4. Nov.-Dec. sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold 43. Ap.-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-8.

Arrival.—Steamer "Lowenburg."

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·44 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·27	4·26	4·25	4·25
—4	—3	—3	—3
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·25	4·25	4·25	
—4	—3	—3	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·26	4·26		
—3	—3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port		70,000 bales.
" Do. last year		49,000 "
" Exports to Great Britain		18 000 "
" " Continent		29,000 "
Mid-Uplands		8·30 — 5
Futures, month of Dec.		7·95 — 10
Do. do. March		7·85 — 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 5-8 — 1-16
Futures month of Feb.	7 73 — 9
Do. May	7·80 — 10
Tone at close	steady.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,41,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,05,000
" " France and Continent	90,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	8,30,000
" " at Interior Ports	5 50,000

	Bales.
Total week's sales	49,000
" Sold for spec.	....
" Sold for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	72,000
" Actual exports	4,000
" Week's imports	147,000
" Stock	316,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Amount forwarded to consumers	100
" Week's imports	....
" Stock	2,000
Afloat American	300,000
" Indian	5,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 14th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,120	bales.
Wheat	5,679	cwts.
Linseed	878	"
Rapeseed	207	"
Gingellyseed	16,132	"
Poppyseed	233	"
Groundnuts	31	"
Castorseed	4,202	"
Rice	1,213	"
Myrabolems	3,371	"
Cottonseed	7,057	"

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Caledonia from London

Silver Bullion	Rs.	12,91,722
Gold Bullion	"	4,63,480

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 15.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady,

Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32d to 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	188
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	121
Shanghai 30 " "	164
Japan 30 " "	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97 4
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 2

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4 do.

SUGAR.

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a.

Ready	7 15
Forward April-May	7 12

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	4	to	5	5
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13			
Do. Gujarat Forward April May	6	6			
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.					
Ready	7	13			
Forward April-May	7	6			
Castorseed—Tone quiet.					
Ready	24	12			
Forward April-May	25	4			
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.					
Forward Jany-Feby	36	4			
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.					
Howree Khandesh Ready	38	0	to	38	4
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	39	0	to	39	4
25 " "	38	4	to	38	8
50 " "	36	12	to	37	0
Black Kutnee	32	12	to	33	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	5,000
Total Imports	6,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·25	4·24	4·23	4·23
—2	—2	—2	—2
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
4·23	4·23	4·23	4·23
—2	—3	—3	—3

July. Aug.
4·23
—3

COTTON.—The renewed declined in the home markets has accentuated the dullness ruling locally, and though prices an again easier there has been little doing this afternoon at Colabs.

Paper Currency Reserve on 31st October, 1902.

	Rs.
Silver Coin	15 68,77,699
Gold Coin and Bullion	5,68,84,373
Govt. Securities	9,99,99,945
Total	31, 37,61,220

Rs. 6,00,000 (£40,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on 29th October, 1902.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	95 3-8
Bar Silver	22 3-4

The sum of about £'00,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th November 1902, as compared with the statement of 4th November 1902 :—

LIABILITIES.	November 4. Rs.	A.	P.	November 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,16,00,000	0	0	1,16,00,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c	1,81,45,277	7	11	2,01,12,819	7	11
Other Deposits, &c	8,88,99,853	7	8	8,51,53,011	11	11
Bank Post Bills &c	4,69,93	7	2	3,16,94	2	6
Sundries	17 18,293	7	2	17,49,899	7	1
	Rs. 14,06,44,422	12	9	13,89,72,618	13	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,52,02,403	7	9	1,52,53,487	7	9
Of branch establishment	76,22,25	0	0	77,18,025	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,38 29,310	2	0	2,45,79,709	0	4
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,84,70,164	8	1	1,59,43,957	5	9
Bills discounted, &c	2,11,80,451	11	3	2,29,14,761	11	4
Balances with other Banks	20,19,619	4	10	15,15,78	9	5
Bullion	12,41 11	0	0	7,88,	3	9
Dead Stock	16,13,660	4	10	16,09,852	4	3
Stamps	10,60?	13	1	10,94	13	8
Sundries	7,10,29	12	9	7,41,326	10	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,41,62,225	15	2	2,11,39,510	4	9
Do. at Branches	2,76,3,783	7	3	2,74,,9,899	6	10
	Rs. 14,06,44,422	12	9	13,89,72,618	13	2

THE LATE RAO SAHIB DALPATRAM PRANJIWAN KHAKHAR.

WE regret to announce the death of Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjiwan Khakhar, J. P., which took place on Friday at his residence, Tank Road, Girgaon. Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjiwan Khakhar J.P., a Hindu Brahma Kshatriya by caste, was born on the 1st of November, 1835, in the Portuguese settlement at Diu, in the family residence of his maternal grandfather who traded largely with Mozambique. He was descended from Pranjiwan Narsinh Khakhar who was born in 1787 at Damaun, where his family had been settled for two hundred years from Junnar. This ancestor of Rao Sahib Dalpatram traded with Cutch, Kathiawar, Cutch, and Sindh. He once defeated the Vaghers of Okha, and having captured their Chiefs handed them over to the Portuguese Government. For his skill in shooting he was presented with a valuable horse arms, and a rich khilat of honour by Mulu, a ruler of Dwarka.

Rao Sahib Dalpatram whilst young had the misfortune to lose his mother and was brought up by his grandmother Patilbai, an educated and refined lady of deep religious conviction, to whom he dedicated the recent edition of his translation of Shakuntala Natak. He received an education in Gujarati and Portuguese in a Government school. Subsequently he came to Bombay and joined the Elphinstone School in 1851 and entered the Elphinstone College in 1856. He secured the second of the two Cara scholarships. In 1857 he carried off the scholarship on the Sir Edward West foundation, and in 1858 he was made a first normal scholar and passed the jurisprudence examination. In 1859 the Rao Sahib joined the teaching staff of the Elphinstone School, and in 1860 married Deokebai, the daughter of Megbjee Jadavji, an eminent physician of Bhavnagar. After passing the registered teachers' examination he accepted the headmastership of the Gokuldas Tejpal Government School which owes much to his connection with it.

During this time he was the secretary of the Buddhiwardhak Society and editor of its magazine. In 1865 he was appointed tutor and guardian to his Highness the late Thakore Saheb of Rajkote. The young Thakore Saheb of Rajkote made such progress under him that on the occasion of the first meeting of the Kathiawar Chiefs at Rajkote he was the only one able to converse in English with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. In 1871 Mr. Dalpatram was promoted by Mr. (now the Right Honourable Sir J. B. Peile) to the position of Educational Inspector of Cutch, and headmaster of the Alfred High School at Bhuj. He filled this position until 1873, when he accepted the position of tutor to the present Rao of Cutch, at the earnest desire of the late Maharao Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, still retaining the Inspectorship, and to him was also entrusted the education of Bai Rajbai, the then Dowager Ranee of Bikanir and sister of the present Rao of Cutch. In the same year the Rao Saheb was congratulated by his Grace the Duke of Argyle, K. G., etc., then Secretary of State for India, for his services to education in Cutch. Reports of the several political agents and British Educational Inspectors testify to the good work done by Mr. Dalpatram. In addition to the duties of Inspector and tutor the Rao Saheb made an archæological and architectural survey of Cutch, and submitted a report, which the Government of Bombay published. He also contributed to the Gazetteer of Cutch, and his services in connection with there work were acknowledged by Government in the form of three Government resolutions. In 1877 Mr. Dalpatram acted as a member of the Famine Relief Committee, and in 1880 he acted jointly with the Assistant Political Agent as the working member of the Census Committee. In 1883 the residents of Bhuj founded a library in his name. In 1884 he organized and carried to a successful conclusion the Cutch Art Exhibition, which subsequently formed the nucleus of the Sir James Fergusson Museum. In 1885 he retired from Government service on a pension, and in recognition of his distinguished service he was honoured by a khilat from the Rao of Cutch, presented in Durbar, and the British Government conferred on him, on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction. He was also made a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay. These distinctions were very rarely given in his time.

He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society; a member of the managing committee of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities and a trustee of their funds; a life member of the Gujrat Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad and of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli of Bombay; a managing director and chairman of the Fort Press Company, Limited; chairman of the Indian Marriage and Death Benefit Fund, Limited; and he was the seer or head of all the seven sections of his caste. He was the author of several works, amongst others a Gujarati translation of the "Shakuntala Play," a second edition of which he published recently, and which is prescribed by the University of Bombay as a text-book for the School Final Examination; a "Geography of Cutch," "Archæological survey of Cutch," and a "Life of Seth Virjivandas Madowdas" of Bombay. He also wrote the Life of Ajain Sant Soonerjee Solagar the first native British Agent. Mr. Dalpatram, despite his busy life, found time to promote the cause of native art, and has sent to various exhibitions articles of rare workmanship and obtained prizes, medals, and certificates. He delivered a very able and attractive lecture on the art workmanship of Cutch under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Madli. The Rao Saheb had been suffering for two and a half months, and was under the treatment of Dr. Popat Prabhuram and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in consultation. Before his sickness he had gone to Mahableshwar, Poona, and many other places for change, but to no effect. The Rao Saheb has left a son and daughter. In honour of the Rao Saheb all the institutions of the Gokuldas Tejpal Charities and the office and factory of the Fort Press Co., Ld., were closed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

AITKEN.—November 15, on Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Elizabeth Hamilton (Lily), eldest daughter of Edward Hamilton Aitken, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, in her 18th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALDWIN.—November 3, at Shamo, the wife of Major A C Baldwin, 20th Burma Infantry, of a daughter.

BAILY.—November 9, at Jamalpur, E I Railway, the wife of A S Baily, of a son.

MACPHERSON.—November 14, at 8 Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of D W Macpherson, of a son.

PEREIRA.—November 11, at "Alexandra Villa," Ootacamund, the wife of J E Pereira, Postal Dept. of a son.

TULLOCH.—September 12, at Melbourne, the wife of Stephen Tulloch, of Balaghat, Central Provinces, India of a daughter.

VANS AGNEW.—November 11, at Wellington, the wife of Major F Vans Agnew, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAZEBROOK—WIGHT-BOYCOTT.—November 12, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C G Stone, Walter Osborn Grazebrook, eldest son of George Grazebrook, F S A, to Louisa Elizabeth Boycott Wight-Boycott, eldest daughter of the late Cathcart Boycott Wight-Boycott, of Rudge Hall, Shropshire, and of Mrs Wight-Boycott, of Astley Abbots, Shropshire.

NIGHTINGALL—JEREMIAH.—November 12, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev C N Bazely, Chaplain, Madras Railway, Perambore, assisted by the Rev A A Sharp, Chaplain of Vepery, William Hart Gregg Nightingall, to Evelyn Maud, second daughter of the late Mr Gilbert Jeremiah, of Madras.

STRAIN—MILLN.—November 12, at St Andrew's Church, by the Rev T Scott, M A, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, assisted by the Rev J H MacNeill, M A, James Bruce Strain, Calcutta, to Edith Shephard, youngest daughter of William Millin, R N, The Rest, Devonport.

DEATHS.

BRUNTON.—November 9, of malarial fever, at his sister's residence, West Hill, Calicut, James Gordon, of the Commercial Bank of India, Madras, the loved eldest son of Mrs G F Brunton, aged 20 years and 1 month.

NUTTALL.—November 8, at Allahabad, Ellen Susan, the dearly loved wife of Cecil N Nuttall.

RAMAN.—October 28, of paralysis, Mr Poovaden C Raman aged 58.

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A. G. HUDSON.
Acting Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Rev. Survey.
February 1st, 1895.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 0-3m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-57m., 5-5 a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Fort Press Company, Church Gate Street, 3, p.m.

New Elphinstone Theatre, Harry Dalla's Company.

Departure of Transport Montrose for South Africa.

Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman's Inaugural Address, Grant Medical College, 4-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Oxford University Authentics vs. Bombay Presidency.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Caledonia entered, and the steamer Dominico Balduino left the dock on Saturday.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST OF NAVSARI.—Dastoorji Darabjee Mahlajee, high priest of Navsari, who was honoured at several functions in Bombay during the last week, leaves for Navsari from the Grant Road station this morning.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the members to be held at the Society's Rooms at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow, the following papers will be read : (1.) The Oriental region and its position in Zoological Geography, by Mr. E. Comber. (2.) Curious nests for nesting observed by the Malabar Whistling-Thrush, by Major R. M. Betham.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed, Bhimibai, a Hindu woman, to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of having murdered her new-born female child on the 3rd instant, by throwing it into the Gilder Tank. Superintendent Nolan, assisted by Inspector Aldridge, prosecuted. The facts of the case have been reported.

ALLEGED KING'S COIN.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Rambode Devji, a Hindu lad, with altering King's coin and cheating. It appeared from the evidence that the accused rubbed some quicksilver and lime over a pice and tendered the coin to Bhimabai, a plantain seller, and asked for the change. She, however, showed it to another Hindu, who detected the fraud and had the accused arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' hard labour.

DOMESTIC AFFLICTION.—Nurbia Koosbna, a Hindu, aged eighteen years, residing at Foras Road, was, on Friday last, admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from tetanus, followed by a wound two inches long on the forehead. It appears that on the 31st October Nurbia received a letter from his native place in the Satara District, intimating that eight persons in his family died of plague. On receiving the sad news, he, in despair, dashed his head against the ledge of a bath room wall, inflicting the wound on the forehead. He has been detained for treatment in the Hospital.

TWO YEARS FOR A DHOTUR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Vajaram Jetha alias Hari Govind, an old offender was charged with stealing a "dhotar" valued at twelve annas, the property of one Chagnlal Sugmal. The evidence showed that the complainant is a servant in the employ of one Hukmajee Khimajee, a Marwaree, who keeps a cloth shop on Parel Road. On Thursday last accused went to the shop and asked to see a "dhotar." He was shown one and the price settled, but he asked to see another. While complainant went to get another "dhotar," accused left the shop. A policeman in plain clothes who saw the accused leaving the shop, stopped him, and on searching him found a new "dhotar" concealed under his legs under his "dhotar." The policeman took accused back to the complainant's shop where the complainant identified the "dhotar" as his own property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and was further ordered on his release from jail to report his residence and change of residence to the Police for a period of three years.

MAHARAJAH KISHEN PERSHAD BAHADUR, who has been confirmed in the office of Prime Minister, Hyderabad State, will be invested with the insignia of the office in a special Durbar to be held shortly.

FORGERY OF ANTIQUE COINS.

AN INTERESTING PROSECUTION.

A CASE involving special interest to coin collectors of the Moghal period was recently before the Chief Court of the Punjab on appeal. It appears that on the 14th May, 1901, a person named Baman possessed a parcel in the Jullundur district, containing eight metal dies to another person in the Delhi district. This parcel was seized by order of the District Magistrate of Jullundur, and Baman arrested on a charge of being in possession of dies for the purpose of counterfeiting Murshedabad Gold Mohurs of the 19th year of the reign of Shah Alam, it being held that such Gold Mohurs were "coin" as defined in the Indian Penal Code, the accused was accordingly convicted, but on appeal to the Sessions Judge of Jullundur, the conviction was set aside as no inquiry had been made as to whether Murshedabad Gold Mohurs or rupees of the 19th year of the reign of Shah Alam were ever stamped or issued under the authority of the Government of India, and on the assumption that the Murshedabad Gold Mohur was not "coin" as defined in Section 230 of the Indian Penal Code. A fresh inquiry was accordingly made with the result that Baman was committed to the Sessions Court at Jullundur upon a charge of being in possession of instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting King's coin, namely, Murshedabad rupees, dated the 19th year of Shah Alam's reign.

By a Regulation of the Governor-General in Council passed on the 1st May 1793 (No. XXXV of 1793) coin of the 19th year of the reign of Shah Alam was made the legal current coin throughout the territory at that time administered by the English East India Company, and in addition to the Mint at Calcutta three other Mints were established at Patna, Dacca, and Murshedabad, where rupees bearing inscriptions of the Shah Alam rupee of the 19th J

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, C. H. HILL, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. J. CROLY, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, and Captain J. G. GREIG, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND by 1-30 p. m., on TUESDAY, 18th November, 1902, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any POST TOWN until 30th idem, when they should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND.

C. H. HILL, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Dated, Mahableshwar, 6th November, 1902.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1902.

BOMBAY IN THE HINDU PERIOD.

THE early history of the Town and Island of Bombay has been strangely overlooked by writers who generally begin the story of our island at the time of the Portuguese occupation. Mr. J. P. Joshi has set himself to remedy the defect, and has just published a short sketch of Bombay in the Hindu period. It is the result of original research extending over a number of years and carried out at his own expense. Mr. S. M. Edwardes suggested the work, and quoted at some length from Mr. Joshi's manuscript in his Census Report. The Census Report, of course, only reaches the hands of the few. Mr. Joshi's work may not find many readers, for, unfortunately, it is intended "mostly for private circulation." Mr. Joshi thinks the early history of the island has been lost because most of the writers being Europeans concerned themselves with little anterior to their advent, and had no direct knowledge of or access to the rare and valuable materials and information that could be gathered from the descendants of the followers of Bhimadeo or from other ancient families. But, says he, when we find that even the story of the advent of Bhima Raja was, in certain quarters, disbelieved or considered as a myth, the apathy of the writers in this direction is easily accounted for. As Mr. Joshi shows, only this year valuable information has come to hand from different sources regarding Bhima Raja and his successors, the most important being the discovery of the site of the ancient city of Pratappur in the village of Parjapur near Marol. According to Marathi accounts and local traditions Pratapdeo built a new city near Marol in Salsette, calling it Pratappur after his own name. Mr. Edwardes found buried images of Hindu goddesses, about six temples, and a number of tanks. Dr. Gerson da Cunha and others held that Bhima Raja was a Gujarat monarch, and tried to identify him with the Bhimadeo of the Chalukya dynasty, who flourished at Anahilwada about the year 1024, and who, on being defeated by the notorious Mahomed of Ghazni, fled to Baglan. But Mr. Joshi contends that this theory is not borne out by any authentic historical evidence. Both he and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson are strong in the belief that the traditions of the Madhyandina Brahmins of Thana in favour of a Deccan home and the connection of Bhima Raja with Mungi Paithan are correct.

Mr. Joshi finds the earliest mention of the town and island of Bombay to be by Ptolemy in A. D. 150. Bombay, Salsette, and the little circumadjacent islands are referred to under the name of Heptanesia. Twenty Silaharu Kings ruled in the North Konkan from A. D 810 to 1260, and the capital of their kingdom was Puri, the modern island of Gharapuri or Elephanta in the Bombay harbour. Kapardi was the first Silaharu King of North Konkan, and was succeeded by his son Pulakeshi, and we learn that in an inscription in Kennery Caves he is described as Governor of Mangulpuri in the Konkan, and as the humble servant of the Rashtrakuta King Amoghavarsha. The eighth king is believed to have shaken off the yoke of the Rashtrakutas, for it appears from a copper plate grant dated A. D. 997 that during the reign of this King the Rashtrakuta overlord Kakkal was defeated and slain by the Chalukya King Tailapa, and that Aparajita became independent. Soma or Someshwar was the last King of the Silaharu dynasty who ruled over the Konkan. His territory was annexed to the Kingdom of Devagiri. Some years after we learn that King Bimbadeo, after firmly establishing his power in the Northern Konkan made Mahi-Mahim, that is Bombay-Mahim, the capital of his kingdom, and divided the country into fifteen districts comprising in all 1,624 villages. Finding the island of Bombay, or Mahim as it was still called, almost uninhabited he gave orders for populating it, and was so much pleased with the charming scenery of the island, even at that time that he caused a royal palace and several houses to be built here for the accommodation of various royal and other guests and persons, who came with him to the Konkan, through the fear of the Musulman invaders of Devagiri and Anahilwada. Bimbadeo is said to have brought with him from Paithan nine families of Yajurvedi Brahmans of the Madhyandina Shakha, and from Paithan, Champaner, and other places sixty-six other families and an old Marathi work. The Bimbakhyana gives an account of the advent of Bimbadeo to the North Konkan and of the people who accompanied. But Mr. Joshi finds most of the dates to be inaccurate, and in some places the statements are so very conflicting that unless they are corroborated by some other independent evidence they can hardly be accepted as correct or reliable.

The successors of Bhimadeo are shown not to have reigned long in Bombay. Moslem rule was firmly established in the island by the middle of the fourteenth century, and under them it remained until the Portuguese acquired it. The traditions of the Prabhus and their priests support the theory of King Bhimadeo's introduction of a population into Bombay. Bhimadeo died in 1303, and was succeeded by a son of whom little is known except that he built another capital at Marol which he called Pratappur, the name of which is still preserved in a deserted village near the centre of Salsette. The Emperor of Delhi in 1318 ordered his garrisons to be extended as far as the sea, and occupied Mahim and Salsette, but it was not until twenty-eight years later that Mahomedan supremacy was established in this part of the country. Many causes combined to bring about the downfall of the last monarch; bad administration coupled with failings discoverable even in modern monarchs. The immediate cause of Nagardeo's downfall, however, was the degradation by him of one of his sirdars. Burning with desire for revenge this individual betrayed his master, and urged the Sultan to annex the North Konkan. An army of twelve thousand men was employed for the purpose and dispatched by rapid marches to the Kanheri Caves where they were divided into three detachments. So sudden was the attack that Nagardeo, who had gone to Walkeshwar for religious purposes, was taken by surprise. The defence of the royal palace, therefore, devolved upon his queen and a few retainers. The queen was slain, and the palace looted. Nagardeo as speedily as possible gathered his men and marched back to encounter the Moslem forces. But in a battle fought at Byculla, Nagardeo was defeated and slain, and with his overthrow the sovereignty of the Hindu Kings over Bombay and its dependencies came to an end.

ANOTHER FRONTIER EXPEDITION. COLUMNS are being despatched against the Kabul Khel Waziris to punish the bands of robbers infesting the triangular tract, about thirty miles across, lying between Thal Idak and Bannu. This locality has long been the base from which raids and robberies have been perpetrated upon and near the Bannu border. In the past three years no less than six British posts have been attacked, the latest raid having been in August last when the Gurguri police station was sacked. The chief offenders are Kabul Khels belonging to the Utmanzai section of the Darweshkhel Waziris. They include Saifalis, Paipalis, Miyamas, and Miranshahis, and are nomadic in habit, but are believed to have some ten permanent villages consisting of about two hundred houses. Their fighting strength is estimated at three thousand men. A small expedition went against them from Bannu about two years ago, but succeeded in inflicting only slight punishment. The present expedition is designed upon a more effective scale, and descending, as it does, from four sides at once should teach these robbers a lesson. One column started on Saturday from Idak in the Tochi Valley. It comprises 150 of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, two guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, 600 of the 2nd and 5th Punjab Infantry, and 200 of the North Waziristan Militia. It is under the command of Colonel McRae of the 45th Sikhs, Major Creagh, 5th Punjab Infantry, acting as Staff Officer. The second column went yesterday from Thal in the Kurrum Valley. It comprises 150 of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, four guns of the Kohat Mountain Battery, 700 of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, and 200 Kurrum Militia. It is commanded by Colonel Pollock of the 1st Sikhs, Major Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, acting as Staff Officer. The third column went yesterday from Banganathu in British territory. It comprises 40 men of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, two guns of the Gujarat Mountain Battery, and 500 of the 1st Sikhs and 4th Punjab Infantry from Khat. It is commanded by Colonel Radford of the 4th Punjab Infantry who takes as Staff Officer Captain Cassels of the 35th Sikhs. The fourth column also went yesterday from Gumatti Post. It comprises 40 of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, two guns of the Gujarat Mountain Battery, and 500 men of the 3rd and 4th Sikhs, and is commanded by Colonel Tonnochy, 3rd Sikhs, whose Staff Officer is Captain Fowler, 22nd Punjab Infantry. The four columns will concentrate at Spinwama, where General Egerton, who accompanies the Thal Column on its march, assumes direction of the entire force. Each column is accompanied by a Royal Engineer Officer with explosives to blow up fortified towers. The inhabitants that are met with will be disarmed, cattle will be recaptured, and an attempt made to seize the outlaws, amongst other prisoners. The whole affair is likely to be over in a very few days. The account against the Kabul Khel Waziris is a long one. In January, 1899, members of this clan attacked the Barganathu border military police post; in the following June they captured the Kotki police post; a year later they seized the Baran border military police post; on the 3rd of last June they raided the Ghalakot Militia post; and on the 8th of the same month they seized the Islam Chauki border military post. On the 14th August last they sacked the Gurguri police station. These are only the more serious of their offences, the number of dacoities for which they have been responsible having also been considerable.

MOTOR CARS AND MECHANICAL TRACTION. ON the face of it it is rather surprising that the City of London is so much behind the times in respect of mechanical traction of all kinds. Westminster has recently adopted the motor car as a means of removing dust and street refuse. Glasgow, Liverpool, and many other provincial towns have tramway systems, which put that of the capital quite in the shade. But it is hardly likely that the metropolis will ever rise to the heights attained by less congested andless populous cities in this respect. Vested interests will always stand in the way of the adoption of some form of mechanical traction which are in vogue elsewhere. But it is curious that just at the time when Bombay was discussing the advisability of adopting motor traction for the removal of refuse and the conveyance of meat, the Corporation of the City of London were debating a similar proposition. Bombay has ordered a steam motor from the Thorneycroft Steam Motor and Wagon Company for the conveyance of meat to Bandora, and the City of London has made a beginning in the same direction by ordering a high powered petrol luring to be used to carry carcases to the stores at the foreign cattle market at Deptford. The two experiments will be on similar lines therefore, and as in the case of Bombay the Bandora experiment is but the prelude, if successful, to a much larger purchase for a much more important purpose, the Corporation of this city would do well to watch the progress of the London experiment while they are considering the choice of the car purchased for use in their own city. The type of car which the Corporation of the City of London have decided to use is a four-cylinder British-built Mandeley motor. They have been guided to this decision by the success of this car in the reliability trials. A 20-horse-power car of this type, which by the way is comparatively new, and has, therefore, possibly escaped the attention of the Bombay Corporation, went through the reliability trials with only three minutes' stoppage during the week, and this loss was solely due to unskilful charging of speed. It is also worthy of notice that the locomotive engineer of the London and North-Western Railway has decided after careful enquiry to purchase one of these cars for his own use. It is not our idea to attempt to dissuade the Corporation from their original project. The only question is whether a car of this pattern would not be more economical in working than a steam motor of any kind. In the mere matter of the car which is to be used for conveyance of meat to Bandora this expense would probably be insignificant comparatively speaking, but it will become a matter fully worthy of consideration when the second order is placed. Petrol motors of all kinds are admirably adapted for India on account of the ready supplies of fuel to be obtained. Of late years the quantity of stationary oil motors introduced into this country has been enormous, and they have never failed to give satisfaction.

A STATUE of Lord Sandhurst, which had been ordered out from England by the Sandhurst Memorial Fund Committee, has arrived in Bombay, and will be placed by the side of the road to the Church Gate railway station to the west of the statue of Lord Reay. The unveiling ceremony will be performed by Lord Northcote on the 16th proximo.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the English mail steamer Oriental on Saturday were Colonel Bainbridge, I. M. S., late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and Sir Reginald Hart, K. C. B., and Lady Hart.

"PIGS AND SUGAR," explains our Consul a Kiungchow, in a report just issued, are the principal items in the export trade of that port. One would think that this combination of sweetness and light would greatly simplify study of the statistics but the Chinese have ways of their own, for that, Consul proceeds: "Of pigs (including cattle, sheep and goats) 82,688 were exported." It would be interesting to know how many goats, for examples are included in an average Chinese pig.

IT is officially notified that in the Notification of the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, No. 5023 S. R., dated the 19th September, 1902, the taking by land or sea out of British India of skins and feathers of all birds other than domestic birds expect (a) feathers of ostriches and (b) skins and feathers exported bona fide as specimens illustrative of natural history, was prohibited. In order to allow dealers in such articles a reasonable time to dispose of any stocks that they may have in hand the Governor-General in Council has now directed that the operation of that Notification shall be suspended till the 1st January, 1903.

AT Delhi servants are being asked to enter into agreements to bind themselves under a penalty of Rs. 50 to remain till after the Durbar, whilst their wages are steadily tending to rise. The ordinary rates current are Rs. 16 for a khidmatgar, bearer, or syce; Rs. 20 for a cook; Rs. 10 for a sais. Food, especially meat, has nearly doubled in price, whilst the ordinary sum asked for the hire of furniture is Re 1 per mensem for each article. Horses, especially trappers, are in great demand, the ordinary 3rd class gharries plying at second-class rates. Coolies are asking eight and ten annas per diem; skilled mechanics, Rs. 2.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,500 for the illumination of the principal Imperial and military buildings on 1st January next in connection with the Coronation celebrations. The Bengal Command receives Rs. 5,000 of this amount; Madras, Rs. 2,000; Bombay, Rs. 2,500; and the Punjab Rs. 2,500. The illuminations are to consist of tracing with chirags of the crest of parapets of forts and the outline of buildings facing main thoroughfares, and are to be confined to conspicuous works such as Fort William, Fort St. George, the forts at Allahabad, Agra, Lahore, Govindgarh, Peshawar, and Ludhiana, and to the military buildings of real importance.

THE solicitors of Mr. Hawes, veterinary surgeon, write denying the charge made in the recent report of the working of the Remount Department in the United States, that he purchased for his own use "horses brought up for inspection as remounts which had actually been branded," and, further on, that he "returned to England (in other words, was dismissed) for an error in judgment in purchasing for his own use branded Government horses and shipping them to England." After giving particulars in confirmation of their denial, the solicitors say:—"In common fairness we should have thought, that before such damaging charges were publicly made against a professional man, he should at least have been asked to give evidence, and afforded an opportunity of offering such explanations as he might care or be able to do. During the time the inquiry was going on Mr. Hawes was in England, and his address known to the War Office."

WITH regard to the installation of electric lighting and punkah pulling in barracks and hospitals for British troops, Government have decided that electricity should be the motive power in cases where lighting and punkha-pulling can be effected by the same agency, and that this principle should be adopted for large stations, for cantonments in the first instance where there is a long hot season, and in certain smaller stations where the conditions of climate are exceptionally irying, such as Attock. It has also been decided to appoint a Committee on which the military authorities will be represented to consider the requirements of each station as it is taken up, and to report upon the system and extent of the lighting that should be employed. This Committee will also report in each case on the desirability of extending the electric system to the officers' quarters and to lighting the roads within cantonments. It will also report whether electric lighting can be supplied, without serious extra cost for the cold weather garrison and for electric lighting and punkah pulling combined as regards smaller stations. The application of oil engines or other motor powers to punkah pulling in such stations, as well as lighting by improved methods other than electricity, will be simultaneously considered. The construction is to be taken in hand at once, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, of a combined installation of electric lighting and punkah pulling for hospital and barracks at Fort Attock. In the case of officers' quarters, the Institute, the Sergeants' Mess and liquor bars, the current will be supplied through the meters at cost price.

THE natural regard for our remote posterity, which we shall entertain should lead to a serious consideration of the evidence given before the Coal Commission at St. Stephen's House. Coal is an article of which only a certain amount exists in the world, and it will all be gone long before the really cold weather begins, as it is expected to do in a million years, if not sooner. It is, thus, rather disturbing to learn that modern methods of mining involve considerable waste. There can be no doubt about it. The experts are agreed. Four witnesses were examined; all authorities on the question. The Commission followed the course putting to each of them the same series of questions. The witnesses were: Mr. John Gimmell, mining engineer, of Edinburgh; Mr. James Hamilton, mining engineer, of Glasgow; Professor Galloway, of Cardiff; and Mr. Thomas Evans, of London. The questions asked had special reference to the subject of waste in the getting of coal, and all the witnesses (in a variety of replies traversing a very wide area and differing widely in form) were found to be in substantial agreement on the point that existing systems involved very considerable waste, which, in their opinion, might be avoided, and ought to be avoided.

A MENACE TO LANCASHIRE.

A LABOUR-SAVING LOOM.

LANCASHIRE is face to face with one of the most serious problems that have ever arisen in its history, as the centre of the cotton manufacturing industry. America is challenging her supremacy in the richest of her markets.

The County Palatine is too old a trader to be alarmed at the competition of any ordinary rival, but here the circumstances are of such a character as to necessitate a complete rivision of method in order that they may be successfully met.

In a nutshell, American manufacturers are producing slightly better goods than Lancashire can furnish at less than half the cost at which the English wares can be turned out of the mill. This startling result is attained by an extension of the principle of mechanical production as opposed to manual.

In Lancashire the most expert hand manages to control four looms, says the "Daily Express." The Northrop loom, the automatic wonder which has come into being to do the work of men's hands, enables the same operative to look after twenty-four looms.

A SIX-FOLD SAVING.

Originally the ambition of the inventor went no further than the belief that one operative would be able to manage sixteen looms. Very soon this was proved to be too modest an estimate of the effectiveness of the invention; twenty looms per man has become the average. The expert "tenter," as he is known in technical circles, has no difficulty in running twenty-four looms at once.

Nor is this the end of the advantage which the new machine confers. Whereas a man or woman needs considerable experience before he or she is to be trusted with the running of so few as four looms in Lancashire, it is possible for a girl or boy, previously unversed in the technicalities of the trade, to run fourteen looms after only a week's knowledge of the working of the contrivance.

Experience has proved that economical working of the looms commonly used in England cannot be secured beyond a certain speed. The effect has been to apply extra strain to the warp, and to set up a dangerous vibration of the loom, with the result that the final condition of the cloth has been unsatisfactory. Still more disadvantageous have been the delays necessary for recharging the shuttle with weft yarn, for, albeit the most dexterous weaver will recharge while his loom is still running, he is the exception and even in the most favourable circumstances a serious retarding of work is unavoidable.

The Northrop loom recharges automatically, so that its work is continuous. Also, while its specified speed is not so great, perhaps as that of the old-time machines, its actual production, with the same quality of material, is in result greater and the product is finer. But, of course, the great consideration is the fact that with the Northrop the cost of labour is enormously reduced. Therefore, if you allow for a slight increase in the cost of the Northrop as against that of the ordinary loom, there remains a saving of more than half the usual wage-bill to compensate.

NEW LOOMS FOR ENGLAND.

Consequently the Americans are underselling Lancashire to an alarming extent, and are likely to do so still more unless the problem be grappled with at once. Already over sixty thousand of the new looms are at work in America, chiefly in the Southern States; a further twenty thousand are in course of construction, and the syndicate by which they are being turned out are working night and day to cope with new orders.

They produce the looms at a rate of rather less than two thousand a month; but, in spite of this, cannot undertake to supply a single machine under ten or twelve months' time.

The invention has revolutionised American cotton manufacturing, and promises to operate similarly in Lancashire. The English manufacturer will have to follow the American lead, and pitch workable machines on to the scrap heap in order that better ones may take their place. At first it was announced that none of the machines would be allowed to come to England; but this dog-in-the-manger policy has been abandoned.

An English syndicate is introducing the invention into this country, and patterns are about to arrive from which to start building immediately. As a fact, a start has already been made. A Hyde firm has been experimenting with the looms, and has attained excellent results.

If Lancashire should be compelled to swallow her pride and emulate American example in order that she may maintain her place in the commercial contest, she will have the consolation of knowing that she is adopting the invention of an Englishman.

THE WIZARD OF THE COTTON TRADE.

James H. Northrop, the patentee, is one of the most remarkable men of the age. He sets precedent at defiance. He does not make haphazard discoveries. You ask him for a new machine, and he supplies it.

He is a Yorkshireman, having been born at Keighley in 1867. From an early age he showed a genius for mechanial contrivances. While working as a foreman in a machine-building factory he devised an improvement in worsted machinery which would have revolutionised the trade, it is said, had a capitalist been forthcoming to take up the idea.

Failing to find financial support for this idea, he went to America in 1881, and drifted to Hopedale, where he has ever since remained. His first noticeable achievement was the Northrop spooler guide. This induced his employer, Mr. George Draper, to commission him to work out an idea for an automatic knot-tier for spoolers. After countless attempts Northrop succeeded mechanically but not commercially.

Broken down by his long trial, Mr. Northrop retired from the factory and took up farming; nor was more heard of him as an inventor until a few years ago. He was then persuaded by his old employers to solve the problem of an automatic filling changer for looms. Since his recall to service he has achieved the work of his lifetime. Hardly any important part of the weaving plant has proved beyond his capacity for improvement. Among notable inventions are his warp-stop contrivance, improvements of shuttles, checks, spindles, and so on throughout the entire gamut of cotton manufacture.

He is the wizard of the cotton trade. His success is the more remarkable in that all his inventions affect machinery which has engaged the attention of the most skilful mechanics for generations. It will prove a proud day for him when he sees the weaving industry of the county which rejected him a score of years ago dependent for its prosperity upon the creation of his brain.

That such a thing may come to pass is the least unlikely contingency. Mr. William Livesey, of Livesey, Limited, Blackburn, who has returned from the United States as the head of the English syndicate, avers that the invention of the new famous loom must bring about great changes in the methods of Lancashire, unless the County Palatine be content to be completely beaten out of her best marts.

THE Russian newspapers announce that Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, the Military Attache to the British Embassy in St. Petersburg, is at present travelling in Turkestan, and that he lately passed through Tashkend, where he visited the Cadet Corps, the Public Library, and the Museum. Colonel Beresford, who speaks Russian, examined the local maps, and on that occasion gave proof of his extensive and very exact knowledge of Central Asian geography. He promised, it is said, to send to the library accurate Anglo-Indian maps of Afghanistan.

Two important matters come before the Council of the Royal Academy when it meets this month. Nothing definite will be settled till then as to the scope of Winter Exhibition, but there is a widespread hope, probably not without foundation, that it will be in the main of old Netherlandish pictures. Then, too, a date will be fixed for the election of an Associate in the place of Mr. Ridley Corbet, who died within five months of receiving his A.R.A.-ship. Mr. Edward Scott, who went into the final ballot with Mr. Corbet, and received but three less votes than the winner, should stand an excellent

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DISASTER AT SEA.

AUSTRALIAN LINER WRECKED.

SUFFERINGS OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES ON A RAFT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The liner Elingamite bound from Sydney to Auckland was wrecked off the Three Kings Islands on the 9th instant.

The passengers and crew took to the boats and to rafts. One hundred and thirty-nine landed or were picked up during the week.

The raft was recovered by the war ship Penguin, and contained eight people living and eight dead.

The occupants had undergone terrible privations, and were for nearly five days without food and water. Some went mad from thirst and plunged into the sea and were drowned. Thirty are still missing.

[The Three Kings Islands off which the disaster occurred are a group of Islets in the Pacific Ocean, thirty miles N.-W. of the North Island of New Zealand.]

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE.

As the King of the Belgians and members of his family were returning from St. Reims to Brussels from a Memorial Service to the late Queen, an Anarchist, named Rubino, fired three shots, striking the third carriage and grazing the face of the Comte de Oultremont.

Rubino was immediately seized, and confessed that he intended to kill the King.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

It is surmised that Rubino fired at the third carriage because the King usually took that position. He rode in the first carriage quite exceptionally.

Rubino is seemingly sane, but is infected with Anarchist fanaticism.

MR. BRODRICK AT DEWSBURY.

CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

THE QUESTION OF ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Dewsbury, said that there was a gigantic conspiracy afoot in Ireland, but that the forces of the law were too strong for the conspirators.

Mr. Brodrick criticised Lord Rosebery's suggestion to make Lord Kitchener Secretary for War. He objected in the strongest manner to the idea that a general whose future was so important should be made the central figure for political platforms and a target for press criticisms.

Regarding the Army, Mr. Brodrick said that it would be easy for Great Britain to have an army similar to continental ones, but the price would be compulsory service. It was the business of the Government, he said, to obtain forces without such an extreme measure. The Government was now working on a definite principle and with a definite scheme. The Army had never been so strong as now. It could mobilize to-morrow to a much larger extent as regards stores than at the beginning of the Boer War.

Mr. Brodrick asked critics to wait a few months until the system was in working order.

THE KAISER AT LOWTHER.

The Kaiser has left Sandringham for Penrith where he will be the guest of Lord Lonsdale.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The "Berlin Post" in an inspired article, referring to the Kaiser's visit, says that the Emperor may be satisfied that the result of his visit has paved the way for a better understanding. The article concludes by reminding England of recent articles in the St. Petersburg Press showing Russias' aims.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

FRONTIER DISPUTES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The "Kolnische Zeitung's" St. Petersburg correspondent states that serious frontier disputes have arisen between Persia and Afghanistan owing to the gradual shifting of the course of the Helmund.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

EFFORT TO SECURE ADVANTAGES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The agitation continues at St. Petersburg with the object of securing Russian advantages in Afghanistan. The "Novoe Vremya" urges that Britain has completed the South African War and will utilize petty frontier troubles to strengthen her grip on Afghanistan to the prejudice of Russia.

CAPE PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Cape Parliament has adjourned for the Session.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill is through Committee.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN GUATEMALA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

A volcanic eruption has taken place at Santa Maria in Guatemala. Hundreds have perished. The sea is coated with volcanic matter for many miles. Great distress prevails.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL FORCE IN THE FAR EAST.

The Russian cruiser, the Askoldaar, bound for the Far East, has arrived arrived at Port Said. A large Russian squadron is expected at [illegible] shortly.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RISING IN MOROCCO.

CHECK TO THE REBELS.

DISTURBANCES SUBSIDING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Reports from Tetuan are vague and conflicting, but it is stated that the rebel Benadir Kabyles have received a check and sued the Governor of Tetuan for pardon. Other tribes disapprove of the rising, and their Chiefs have come in to Tetuan.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The three British warships that were dispatched to Tetuan have returned to Gibraltar and report that the uneasiness at the former place has subsided.

[Letters from Morocco show that the leanings of the Sultan towards Western civilisation, and especially his attempts to stop the corrupt and oppressive government of the officials, are causing a serious anti-foreign feeling in the country. The letters in question were, it is true, written during the progress of the tribal disturbances which have now been partly or wholly suppressed, but at the same time it will be seen that the causes of the anti-foreign feeling still continue. A high official with whom Reuter's representative conversed on the subject, while personally of opinion that the foreigners were not in danger, admitted that the Kaids and Sherifs were doing their best to inflame the people.

Mr. D. J. Cooper, who was murdered on the 17th October at Fez, in a letter written from Tangier before his departure for the interior, referred at length to the rumours of unrest which had reached the coast, and added that there was widespread disaffection among the people against the Sultan for his sympathy with Europeans. He forwards a letter from an American missionary, written from Mequinez, extracts from which are given later, showing that the situation was serious. In his letter Mr. Cooper incidentally mentions that the English are in high favour at the Court, and that the English play tennis almost every day with the Sultan.

The American missionary, writing from Mequinez on September 6th, said:—

"When Muley Abd El-Aziz came to Fez last spring he brought with him a number of foreigners, chiefly Englishmen, and this number, which was shortly increased, consisted of army drill masters, gardeners, a physician, and experts sent to operate certain mechanical presents he had received from Europe. Among the latter is a railroad of considerable size, and ever since April hundreds of camels have been employed in carrying the train and its track to Fez at an expense of a good deal of money.

"The dissatisfaction caused by all this was increased when it became evident that these foreigners were on the most intimate terms with the Sultan, and it was rumoured that they were directing his affairs, and that the English had purchased a share in the Customs and administration of affairs in Morocco, which rumours were very widely circulated and generally believed, so that the people feared that the foreigners were taking the land by stealth, and there were frequent complaints about it among the people.

"You can see something in the feeling here when you know that yesterday the Pacha ordered that henceforth no Jews should go up into the city wearing shoes. I have noticed a marked increase in insolence towards the Jews, but I have not had any unpleasant experience, although I have been out nearly every day, excepting three or four days the latter part of last week, and preached sometimes in a quiet way. I noticed a good many people staring hard at me, however—I wear native clothing, and suspect I should not care to go up into the city without it."]

THE RUMANIAN JEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The Lord Mayor confirms the statement printed by the "Jewish Chronicle," stating that it is the custom of the Mansion House not to invite representatives of States disregarding treaty obligations.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

UPROARIOUS SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG.

SOCIALIST OBSTRUCTION.

Uproarious scenes have taken place in the Reichstag over the Tariff Bill which is arousing the most intense feeling.

The Socialist members are making four hours speeches for the purposes of obstruction. The Government has retaliated by a bolishing vote by roll call.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR SENTENCED.

The proprietor of the "Limerick Leader" newspaper has been sentenced to ten months' hard labour for intimidation.

There are various indications that the Law is beginning to get the better of the National League.

THE TILAK CASE.

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

The case for the prosecution against Tilak was nearly finished yesterday, except one witness, namely, Gotavelekar, who is not to be found.

Mr. Strangman, in addressing the Court, said that it was plainly proved from the evidence that a "prima facie" case had been made out against Tilak on two charges. The evidence in reference to the other two charges being somewhat conflicting, he would not press them. The first charge to frame was in the words used by Tilak in his deposition before Mr. Aston, namely, "The boy was formally placed by his father on the lap of Tai Maharaj, and she gave him sweetmeats, and there was a sort of conversation that the boy became her son, and she should protect him." The second charge, "That you were looking up Tai Maharaj and preventing egress or ingress as far as that lady was concerned, and I do not gather from the answers how you can account for that imputation." The answer by Tilak was that "We never kept her under any restraint nor intended to do so." As regards other charges he would not ask that a charge should be framed. As regards the restraint imposed upon Nagpurkar or the forcible ejection of Bala and Pundit Maharaj several documents were put in.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. A. C. PAYNE has been appointed Acting Deputy Coroner for Bombay.

REPORTS of plague amongst coolies in the Delhi Coronation Camp have been much exaggerated. Up to Saturday only one undoubted case had occurred. Prompt steps have been taken to eradicate infections, and there is no reason to suppose the disease will spread. Arrangements are now being made to strengthen the hands of Colonel Bamber by the appointment of additional medical officers to attend to the sanitation of the camp, a matter which is easy to do just now, the breakdown in supply of anti-plague inoculation serum rendering the services of some of the recently imported doctors available.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

MUTINY VETERANS AND THE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

The following special service officers have been appointed for the Delhi Manœuvres:—Captains Barnes, 4th Hussars, and Mac Andrew, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Major James, 2nd Bengal Lancers, and Captain C. Newman, R. A., to accompany, respectively, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Cavalry Brigades, and Corps of Artillery for the Northern Army. Captains Barnard, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Claridge, 3rd Madras Lancers, and Winter, 1st Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent to accompany, respectively, the 4th and 5th Cavalry Brigades and Corps of Artillery of the Southern Army.

The Bikaner Camel Corps do not now attend the Manœuvres.

It is to be hoped that the rain will hold off for the Delhi Manœuvres, as the troops are moving under service conditions without tents, and rain will mean a good deal of fever as well as discomfort to the men. The country in the neighbourhood of Delhi, where the opposing forces will meet, is intersected with canals which will be rendered particularly unpleasant by rain, the soil of the locality, which in dry weather is like iron, having an uncomfortable habit of transforming itself into a morass when rained upon.

Officers belonging to the forces taking part in the Manœuvres will not be allowed to act as newspaper correspondents.

Mr. R. W. Oswell Lees will be in general charge of all telegraph arrangements for the Manœuvres and Durbar.

The following regiments which rendered good service during the Mutiny are to send representatives to the Delhi Coronation Durbar:—1st, 2nd, 4th, and 7th Bengal Lancers; 5th Bengal Cavalry; 1st and 2nd Bombay Lancers; 3rd and 5th Bombay Cavalry; 1st, 3rd, and 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Field Batteries, Hyderabad Contingent; 1st Madras Pioneers; 1st Brahmans; 19th Madras Infantry; 4th and 10th Bombay Infantry; 2nd Rajputs; 27th Madras Infantry; 12th and 13th Bombay Infantry; 24th Baluchis; 25th Bombay Rifles; 1st Gurkhas; 12th Bengal Infantry; 14th Sikhs; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sikhs; 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry; 16th Rajputs; 44th Gurkhas; 45th Sikhs; 3rd and 5th Hyderabad Contingent; the Mewar Bhil Corps; and the Merwara Battalions.

A practice camp for bands, buglers, and trumpeters, taking part in the massed performance at the Coronation Durbar, will be opened at Delhi on 25th November. Major E. W. M. Blake, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be in charge, and Captain C. Hodgkinson, 6th Bengal Cavalry, will be Adjutant and Quartermaster for the Camp.

Everyone taking part in the Delhi Manœuvres will be examined before starting, and those who do not bear distinct marks either of vaccination or of small-pox will be promptly vaccinated.

It is becoming a matter of difficulty to get either to or from Simla on account of the scarcity of tongas. It will be even less easy very shortly as a large number of the vehicles are being taken off the service for the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and after the 19th proximo only three passenger tongas will run daily between Simla and Kalka in addition to mails.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

CORRUPTION A RECOGNISED BUSINESS PRINCIPLE.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

At to-day's sitting of the Police Commission two witnesses were examined.

Mr. A. Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, strongly condemned the police force and suggested various reforms.

Mr. Fasson, Assistant Inspector-General of Government Railway Police, Howrah, did not believe that the members of the Bengal Police were more corrupt and dishonest than the people among whom they worked, and from whom they were recruited. The police had certain powers which no doubt gave to their corruption a high market value, but corruption was a recognised business principle in India.

In the afternoon some members of the Commission visited Hooghly to inspect the Military Police there.

THE WEATHER IN KASHMIR.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

The unusually low temperature of twenty-seven degrees of frost was recorded last night at Sonemarg, Kashmir. Simla also is described in to-day's weather report as frosty.

WEDDING AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

The marriage of Captain Forster, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Miss Gilchrist, elder daughter of Brigadier-General Gilchrist, commanding the Madras District, took place this afternoon in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. The guests included Lord and Lady Ampthill. The Bishop of Madras, assisted by Archdeacon Williams performed the ceremony. The guests numbered over 300, and there were over 200 presents.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta who has been touring in the Central Provinces during the last fortnight, is concluding his visit to that part of the country with a stay at Jubbulpore. He leaves to-day for Calcutta.

MR. G. A. Tweedy, Collector of Saharunpur, will be appointed shortly as Additional Commissioner in the Meerut Division, to assist the Commissioner in clearing off the arrears of judicial business, which has been very heavy of late.

A REMARKABLE case of what we may describe as retrospective second sight occurred in one of the London morning papers which reproduced a sketch purporting to represent a "striking panorama" of "How the procession appeared from the ball of St. Paul's." The picture showed the grand stands on the roofs of the warehouses in St. Paul's Churchyard which certainly were erected for the original Coronation show, but did not exist on Saturday, and then again it depicted the stands on Cook's roof at Ludgate Circus and St. Dunstan's Church, which were there in June, but were long since demolished. But even these are eclipsed by the representation of the scaffolding on St. Bride's steeple just off Fleet Street, which was removed in July and August. Parts of the picture, however, were up to date. St. Paul's, for instance, is recognisable as the building designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and not that which was destroyed in 1666. Temple Bar, too, does not appear. So it might have been worse.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

Several interesting matches were fired off to-day. The Championship series is now drawing towards its conclusion. Only one distance, namely 1,000 yards, now remains to be shot off. Sergeant Scott, of the Royal Scots, made 34 at 800 yards. The weather was clear. For the Natives' Championship, Havildar Kisonsing, of the 7th Bombay Pioneers, made 33 at the same stage. Sir Robert Low, commanding the Bombay Forces, with his Staff, was present on the ranges early this afternoon, and was much pleased to see the arrangements for working the Camp and the ranges which were all in excellent order. In the advancing Cavalry Target Competition five teams competed, and the Royal Scots who made up a match team on the Ranges carried off the first prize.

The following are the results of to-day's shooting:—

MATCH 51.—Wanowrie Stakes, 800 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Condr. Hudson, Rl. Engr.	31	40
Corpl. Fernandes, B. B. and C. I. R. Vols	31	30
Pte. Malone, Rl. Scots	31	20
Qrmr. Selden, Rl. Ir. Regt	30	15
Lce. Corpl. Danonue, Con. Rangers	30	10
Capt. Byrne, Con. Rangers	30	10
Sergt. Goodwyn, Oxford L. I.	28	10
Sergt. Burke, Con. Rangers	28	10
Sergt. Instr. Mallony, P. V. R. C.	28	5
Sergt. Cowell, B. B. and C. I. R. V.	28	5
Pte. Watson, Royal Scots	28	5
Colr.-Sergt. Alford, Shropshires	27	5
Lce. Corpl. Evens, Shropshires	27	5
Pte. Richardson, Rl. Scots	27	5
Pte. Fry, Rl. Scots	27	5
Arm. Sergt. Brion, A. V. C.	27	5
Sergt. Scott, Rl. Scots	27	5

Six 27's counted out.

MATCH 50.—Ghorpuri Purse, 300 yards.

Pte. Govind Bhosle, 17th Bo. I.	29	20
Pte. Ittu Samalkar, 17th Bo. In.	29	15
Jamdr. Parbutt Tampare, 9th Bo. In.	28	10
Cr. Hav Papla, 9th Bo. In.	23	8
Lce Nk. Seearam, 7th Bo. In.	23	8
Pte. Dajl Sigven, 3rd Bo. In.	23	4
Hav. Govind Naik, 9th Bo. In.	23	4
Lce. Nk. Bala Pesab, 17th Bo. I.	23	4

MATCH 26.—Advancing Cavalry Target.

Open to teams of one Non-Commissioned Officer and ten men under the rank of full corporal. Entrance Rs. 15.

	Pts.	Rs.
2nd Bo., R. Scots	33	100

Five teams competed.

MATCH 33.—Advancing Cavalry Target.

	Pts.	Rs.
17th Bombay Infantry	32	100

MATCH 10.—Championship, 900 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt. Scott, Royal Scots	34	60
Cr. Sergt. Bruen, Con. Rangers	32	30
Corpl. Fernandes, B. B. & C. I. R. V.	32	20
Lce. Sergt. Richards, Rl. Ir. Regt.	32	10
Pte. Danohue, Con. Rangers	31	10
Capt. Byrne, Con. Rangers	31	10
Corpl. Gillespie, B. B. & C. I. R. Vols.	31	10
Corpl. Goodman, Rl. Ir. Regt.	31	5
Sergt. Richards, Rl. Engrs	31	5
Pte. Maulfeld, Shropshires	30	5
Pte. Goddard, Suffolk Regt.	30	5
Corpl. Rossel, P. V. R. C.	30	5
Sergt. Rashly, Rl. Engrs.	30	5
Pte. Legue, Rl. Scots	30	5
Pte. Mollard, Shropshires	30	5
Pte. Moore, Shropshires	30	5
Sergt. Birly, Rl. Scots	30	5

Five 30 pts., Rs. 3; Five 29 pts., Rs. 3; Four 28 pts. Rs. 3.

MATCH 21.—Championship, 900 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav. Kison Singh, 7th Bo. Pars	33	25
Subdr. Ramchanderao Monlte, 3rd Bo. In	33	20
Pte. Vitto Sarmalkert 17th Bo. In.	32	15
Nk. Jodha Ram, 7th Bo. Pars	32	10
Nk. Bihari Tiwari, 17th Bo. In.	32	10
Nk. Jacob Sassoon, 9th Bo. In.	32	10
Lce Nk. Hayat Khan, 7th Bo. Pars	31	5
Pte. Joti Jangam, 17th Bo. In.	31	5
Dr. Havr. Ibrahim Jackreal, 12th Bo. In.	31	5
Pte. Naik Singh, 12th Bo. In	31	5
Pte. Jangam Ram, 7th Bo. Pars	30	5
Hav. Magi Shanker Naik, 3rd Bo In	30	5
Lce Nk. Sk. Abdul Rahman, 17th Bo. In.	30	4
Pte. Sk. Gofar, 7th Bo. Pars	29	4
Sapper Hirmak Samak S and M.	29	4
Nk. Ramkrishna Poohiker, 17th Bo. In.	29	4
Nk. Kala Singh, 9th Bo. In	29	4

20 prizes of Rs. 2 each.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Bombay yachting season opens on Saturday next with the first set of races and there are prospects of greater interest being taken in the pastime than was the case last season. Mr. E. Comber, the late rear-commodore, is again in Bombay, and Mr. C. T. R. Scovell has already started from England in his latest purchase, the Godwit a 45-tonner, formerly a cutter which her present owner has converted into a yawl. The Godwit is handsomely fitted inside, whilst her outside appearance is all that is graceful. She is to sail to Port Said, where Mr. G. V. Scovell, of Bangalore, brother of the owner, is to meet and assist in the business of being towed down the Red Sea, and the sail across to Bombay, where she may be expected to arrive about the middle of January. Mr. R. S. Luard's Sapphire ("A" class) has been bought by Captain Muter, R.E., and Mr. Hopkins, and will shortly make her appearance off the Club, after having been laid up for the whole of last season. There is some speculation regarding her chance of winning the Challenge Cup as the boat has never been raced under the new Y.R.A. measurement rule. Up to date the numbers of B class yachts remain the same as last season, but, with a view of improving their performances' alteration, have been made to Commander Black's Jean, Mr. Montaath's Trixie, and Mr. Sneetham's Pixie. Mr. Hopkins, an ardent and skilful yachtsman who has had things pretty much his own way in the Tomtit class during the past five seasons, will this season not be a competitor. His old boat Titmouse has been bought by Major Pollard, and, as that gentleman's duties at Delhi preclude his sailing her much before January, Mr. J. S. Allie, who has had experience of small craft on the Clyde, is to sail her for him. Mr. E. C. Richards is having a tomtit boat built in the P. and O. dockyard, and another would have been built this season but for the lack of facilities.

DEPARTURE OF BOER BURGHERS.

THE transport Orotava, Captain Henry Collins, left Bombay on Saturday with another batch of Boer Burghers, for Durban. The men were brought to Bombay from Ahmednagar and Umballa early on Saturday morning by two special troop trains and were taken on to the Sassoon Dock, where they were detrained and after undergoing the usual medical examination by a British Medical Officer they were put on board the R. I. M. barges with their kit. Captain F. L. Viccont, D. A. A. G., was present at the Sassoon Dock on Saturday morning to supervise the work of embarkation, which was expeditiously carried out. Within a couple of hours of the Boers being brought to the Dock they were taken alongside the transport and placed on board. Besides those who arrived in the troop trains, 47 Boers who had refused to accept the terms of peace were railed to Bombay from Bellary and arrived in Bombay at 2-25 p. m. on Friday evening. The party was escorted by an officer and 11 non-commissioned officers and men, furnished from the 2nd Black Watch, which returned to Umballa on Saturday. Civil Surgeon W. Arnold is placed in medical charge. The hired transport Montrose, Captain W. U. Martyr, which sails to-day, will convey a further batch of one thousand Boer Burghers for South Africa. They will be brought to Bombay for embarkation in two special troop trains from Deolali. The Boers, who are mobilised at Deolali from different Boer camps in India, will be escorted by two British officers and 40 men rank and file. Civil Surgeon F. Hossfall will be in medical charge of the Boers during the voyage.

THE last account of Sir John Woodburn's health is less favourable.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE NIZAM AND HIS SUITE.

THE Nizam has accepted the position which has been assigned to him in the proposed elephant procession at the Delhi Durbar, namely, that his Highness's elephant shall be first on the right of the line of elephants which will be headed by his Excellency the Viceroy on his State elephant. The following is the list of the nobles who will form his Highness the Nizam's suite during his Highness's visit to Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar:—The Minister, Maharaja Peshkar Kishen Pershad, Nawab Asaf Yawarul Mulk, Nawab Khurshed-ul-Mulk, Nawab Khan Khanan, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, Raja Murli Manohar, Raja Wasparti, Raja Rai Rayan, Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jang, Nawab Galib-al-Mulk. The maximum number of followers accompanying each of these nobles to Delhi will be 74 men. The number of officials and followers, &c., who will accompany the Minister will be 146, besides 82 men, whom the Minister will take in his private capacity.

Two hundred and fifty troopers of the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops will be sent to Delhi, provided that they are allowed to remain in his Highness's camp there. In addition to these troops his Highness will take his own Body Guard, consisting of about 50 troopers and also 200 Infantry. Raja Murli Manohar has rented a house with a garden near Ludlow Castle, belonging to one Lala Ramprasad. Raja Rai Rayan has secured a house in Mohulla Darj-a-Ganj.

Three houses enclosed within a large compound situated in the Civil Lines and belonging to the Zenana Mission, have been engaged at Delhi, one of which will be occupied by the Minister, the other by the Minister's staff and the third by Nawab Asaf Yawarul Mulk and his followers. Nawab Khan Khanan has rented a house for himself and party in the Civil Lines near the missionary houses secured for the Minister and for Nawab Asaf Yawarul Mulk. Nawab Galib-ul-Mulk has rented a house for himself and followers in Secretaram Bazar in the city. Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jang will not perhaps be able to accompany his Highness to the Delhi Durbar as he is on sick leave in Arabia. His grandson, Usaf Nawaz Jang will, however, attend. Raja Wasparti has secured a house in Delhi close to Murighat to accommodate about 30 persons. Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk has secured a piece of land in the Civil Lines by the side of Maiden's Hotel and in close proximity to Ludlow Castle, where he and his party will encamp in tents.

The following is the list of the European guests who have been invited to accompany the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr, K. C. S. I, Resident at Hyderabad, and Lady Barr, to Delhi:—Captain Barr, Personal Assistant to the Resident; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Barr, Assistant Commissioner, Berar; Mr. Crumo, Second Assistant to the Resident; Mr. Elliott officiating Commissioner, Berar; Mr. H. J. Fisher and Miss Fisher; Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett; Mrs. R. Vernon; Mr. Hankin, Inspector-General of Police, and Mrs. Hankin; Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, Inspector-General of Police, Berar; Lieut.-Colonel Lushington, Military Secretary to the Resident; Brigadier General Richardson, C. B., Commanding Hyderabad Contingent; and Mrs. Richardson, Captain and Mrs. Watkin, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars; Major-General Wodehouse, C. B., C.M.G., Commanding Lahore District, and Mrs. Wodehouse.

GHARRYWALLAS AND THE DURBAR.

In spite of Lord George Hamilton and the Delhi Durbar it is possible that there are corners of this fortunate and prosperous land where discontent still lurks; but there is one class of whose loyalty there should be no doubt whatever—the Delhi public conveyance owners. The regulations just laid down under the "Hackney Carriage" Act by the Punjab Government provide that the maximum fee for a 1st class phaeton gharry during the month commencing on the 15th December shall be forty rupees per diem, while that of a 3rd class gharry is put at half that sum. As we may assume, says the "Pioneer," that the maximum is virtually the same thing as the minimum, for no vehicle is likely to accept reductions during the golden period, this means that the owner of what goes in Upper India by the flattering title of a 1st class conveyance will find himself on the 15th January in possession of a sum of Rs. 1,200. But there are few of these vehicles that would fetch Rs. 600 as they stand; and as for the 3rd class gharry, whose fare is Rs. 23 a day, the specimen that should be priced at Rs. 300 net cash has probably never been seen by mortal eye. If it were not a crazy broken down affair, reeking with the odours of the stable yards and dunghcap, and with animals to match, it would not be a 3rd class tioga gharry. On a moderate estimate we may say that the owners stand to get their whole capital back and 100 per cent besides in the course of a month; which is not bad profit as the times go. The proprietor of an ekka is limited to demanding Re. 1 a day, but as there are many ekkas which in ordinary circumstances could hardly be said to have a commercial value at all even he can hardly be called a subject for commiseration. We are not saying that the prices fixed by the Government are at all extortionate. Under the extraordinary demand they might have risen still higher if left to themselves, and many rate it as an advantage to the public to have a rate which will prevent people from being squeezed and cornered for fabulous prices. The gharry owners are indispensable and they have a right to get the benefit of the situation. One would as soon as they got their turn of luck as any other class, if it were not for the habitual callousness, and brutality with which they treat their unfortunate animals, for whom, poor brutes, Durbar rates will only mean a double dose of overwork and the lash.

LORD CURZON AND THE GOLDEN TEMPLE.

THE GIFT OF A CLOCK.

AN interesting ceremony took place on the 31st ultimo at Amritsar, namely the presentation of a clock by Lord Curzon through the Commissioner of the Lahore Division to the Golden Temple. The day selected, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," was that of the Dewali festival when vast crowds of Sikhs had assembled to bathe in the sacred tank. There was an official reception on the platform of the Clock Tower. The Commissioner was met by Sardar Arur Singh, the Manager of the Temple, and on either side were ranged the chief men of the city and neighbourhood. Among them was a deputation from the Khalsa College. The European district officers were also present. On the table was placed the Viceroy's gift, lying on a richly embroidered velvet cloth. The Commissioner addressed the assembly upon the gift of the Viceroy, which the Temple receives to add to the many gifts of Chiefs and offerings of Sikhs to the celebrated shrine. Mr. Anderson in his address said: "Lord Curzon, when visiting Amritsar more than two years ago, was struck with the somewhat unworthy appearance of the clock which used to hang upon the walls of the Harmandir. His Excellency offered to replace this clock by one of a character more in keeping with the surroundings. The clock has been executed according to his designs by one of the best-known firms in England, its case, which is of chiselled and gilded brass, has been designed to harmonise, as far as feasible, with the features and style of the Golden Temple. I am commissioned by His Excellency to express his hope that the gift may be regarded as an evidence of his interest in the religion and holy place of worship of the brave and loyal Sikh people."

The Commissioner then proceeded into the Temple enclosure. As he passed opposite the "akalburj," a knot of "akali" devotees stationed there raised loud cries of rejoicing. A band, supplied by the Temple authorities, played the National Anthem. The shrine being entered, garlands were presented by the officiating priests. The music of the Temple then ceased, and the "ardasia" on duty received the formal prayer of offering according to the usual liturgy of the "ordas," in which the names of the Sikh Gurus were first introduced, than that of the King-Emperor, and then the name of the present benefactor, Lord Curzon, was duly proclaimed. The moment the prayer was ended a shower of rose leaves descended from the galleries above and the clock was deposited before the "granthi" alongside of the sacred scriptures. Mr. Anderson then spent a few minutes looking at the building, and more especially at the position suggested by Lord Curzon for the clock, and then left the shrine. It is the regular custom at the Temple that any person presenting an offering of any value should receive in exchange a token of acknowledgment known as a "siropa," and the guardians of the Temple have presented, for the acceptance of Lord Curzon, a shawl and a turban cloth.

ONE of the latest cures for insomnia is that published by Canon Christopher in the "Record." The remedy is simply two small squares of common gingerbread. A medical man has said that occasionally a simple remedy may do a great good, and the present remedy has one great advantage that it cannot possibly do any harm, and in Canon Christopher's case it proved efficacious. Ginger is stimulating and carminative, but it has not hitherto been credited with soporific qualities; still, as in the case of hot water and hot soup, it may, by causing a flow of blood to the stomach, bring about sleep. Probably this is at the bottom of the whole business; the thoughtful worrying man becomes the sleepless man. That the complaint of sleeplessness is common all over the world is attested to by the fact that there are hundreds of infallible remedies for it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON PLANTING WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

TRADE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

THE quarter from which have been received the latest reports of the "catching-on" of the movement for the promotion of cotton-planting within the limits of the British Empire is British Central Africa. It is not surprising that the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association should excite keen interest even in the most remote and also in the most embarrassed—the West Indies, for instance—colonies and possessions; the reward for success is too obvious and magnificent not to excite practical attention, and the probability of success too strong—judging by the history of cotton cultivation in the United States—not to encourage determined effort. "The point for us to consider," remarks a local correspondent of the "Central African Times" (published in Blantyre), "is whether we can supply Manchester with cotton. The chief demand is for long-stapled cotton, which has become scarce in recent years. Egyptian cotton is much in favour, as well as the Sea Island cotton, and these are the kinds to which we should devote attention." The quoted correspondent of the Blantyre paper, however, gives full expression to the arguments used to show that cotton-growing in that region under European superintendence, and in the manner in which coffee and tobacco are grown, would not prove successful. The margin of profit under the conditions, it is said, is too narrow to induce such cultivation. Machine work (ploughing and cultivating, &c.) would have to be gone in for extensively on large tracts of land, and such large cleared tracts of land are not yet available on the hills. It might be done on the river, but various drawbacks present themselves there. One or two experimental patches of cotton have been grown recently, and, to judge by the specimens at the last show, with considerable success; but there has not yet been any growing of cotton on a commercial scale, nor has a considerable quantity been placed on the market. Present prices for cotton are fairly high, owing to the recent scarcity, but "production is likely to increase in the near future, and the price will therefore decline slightly." In a product with such a narrow margin this would hit the planter very hard, because of the heavy expenses to which he is put in a country so far removed from the seaboard, and without the low freight rates which obtain in other cotton-growing countries.

Admitting, however, that cotton-growing on a great plantation scale may not be suitable for Europeans in a country such as British Central Africa, and taking the climate into consideration, the Blantyre writer suggests that cotton nevertheless may be specially suited to native cultivation. The natives, it is remarked, can never grow coffee successfully, one reason being that it is too long in coming into fruit and requires a certain amount of skill in curing. Tobacco, though an annual crop, is still further out of their reach, on account of the skill required not only in the growing but in the curing. Cotton, on the other hand, is an annual crop and is easily cultivated, and when grown requires no skill in curing. The natives of East Central Africa, when Livingstone came into the country were all growers of cotton, and at every village a small cotton patch was found. It was, in fact, Livingston's idea when opening up the country that it would become one of the cotton-producing sections of the Empire, and he described the cotton samples he examined as all of excellent quality and long staple. The natives in every district and on both Crown and private lands should be induced to grow cotton, even a few bushes, and for that purpose they should be supplied with good seed. Planters, missionaries, and the Government might well combine in carrying on the work. The only apparent objection to the scheme is that it would ruin the labour supply for Central African planters generally. There is no ground for this fear, it is, however, urged. At present those natives who do not work for the planters grow chimanga, and it would be better if, instead of a surplus of chimanga, they grew cotton. On the other hand, every native cultivates, to a small extent, crops more or less various, and the addition, or rather substitution for some other culture, of a few cotton trees would make no appreciable difference. There need be no fear that cotton will be grown on a too extensive scale. The price is too low for that; but there is no reason why it should not be grown on a small scale as a crop with a certain market. The present glut of chimanga, for example, is not a source of profit to the native or the country. He cannot sell it, because he has no adequate facilities for getting it into the South African market.

Considerable benefits would accrue from such cotton cultivations by the natives of British Central Africa. The protectorate, with a little painstaking effort on the part of the community, could soon have an export trade in the fibre. This will be evident, it is remarked, when it is considered that cotton can be grown from Port Herald to Fort Johnston, and probably also in Angoniland. The aggregate quantity of cotton produced, were it taken up by the natives widely, would in a few years amount to a considerable tonnage, and would at once provide traffic for the railway and transport companies. A large export of this nature would lead to freight business at Chinde and to a reduction of ocean rates. The money thus brought into the country would be equally distributed between the producers, the middlemen, and the transport companies. The native producer instead of producing only grain, which he turns largely into Kaffir beer, would then produce to a small extent an economic commodity whose value would fluctuate, within very small limits, with always a certain market for it. The difficulties to be overcome are considerable but not insurmountable. The immediate success of the scheme depends on the action, in the first instance, of the Government. If Government will take it up energetically and instruct all the collectors to advise the natives to grow cotton, and, if possible, supply them with small quantities of seed, a good beginning would be made. At first the result would not be very great. A few trees here and there at each village would probably be the extent of the cultivation for a time, but the total result even then would be considerable. Until the railway reaches the Lake it is difficult to see how the northern districts would participate to any great extent, but with railway extension and cheap transport, the Lake districts would undoubtedly have a chance. Central Angoniland could also produce. Good cotton of long staple, and clean, "would be purchased in any quantity, and the purchaser would of course see to the ginning, baling, and transmission to the home markets of whatever was bought." With three such staples as coffee, tobacco, and cotton, and a transit trade which the advent of the railway would put on a secure basis, "there should be no fear of the future of the Protectorate."

In an article on the effects of the recent outbreak of cholera in Egypt on trade there, the "Egyptian Gazette" of Alexandria remarks that it was particularly noticeable that the greatest stagnation occurred in the villages, where, probably owing to the fact that every

the intermediate stagnation when expenses bringing but a mere handful of people were run at a considerable loss. With regard to England, the chief effect was that most firms held over the goods owing to having received no payments for the previous months. The rumours that some English firms lessened their orders for goods to be exported to Egypt seem to be without any foundation. As far as the chambers of commerce and the leading agents and firms in Alexandria are concerned, no such thing has been done. Goods have been simply held back temporarily. The firms most affected seem to be those dealing with building materials, paints and varnishes, hardware, and, to a less extent, cotton goods. Although in Cairo shops dealing in dress materials, &c. seem to have suffered considerably, Alexandria does not appear to have been unfavourably affected. The imports of Egypt on which a decrease has lately taken place are meats and animal produce, which have fallen by £7,000, and hardware by £4000. Strange to say, the imports of spirits, liquors, &c. during August increased by £9,000 on July's imports. In many of the villages brandy and peppermint were sold at an advanced price of several hundreds per cent. Of course, a number of firms have benefited by the cholera. Some grocers have amassed little fortunes. Old stocks of tinned butter, on hand for many years, have been got rid of. Supplies of preserves, tinned goods, and spirits have run out. Some of the large provision merchants in England have received larger orders than in any preceding year. This, at any rate, does not seem to augur ill for the forthcoming season.

In the second week of October an important contract, running into very large amounts, for the delivery of a number of locomotive engines was given by the Imperial Japanese Government Railways. Several of the large British makers, some American and three German firms tendered for the contract. The German tenders alone were accepted, for, according to the "Anglo-Japanese Gazette," although the Japanese railway authorities are well aware, by experience, that the British locomotives are the best in regard to workmanship and durability, the very low price at which the Germans tendered, and the necessity for economy in first outlay, gained the day for the German engines. The extraordinary activity shown in this matter, as in all others where there is a chance of securing a contract for the industries of the Fatherland, by His Excellency the German Minister in Tokyo, had no doubt a great deal to do with the decision of the Japanese State Railway Department. It is also interesting to learn that the competing German firms came to an understanding amongst themselves—a course of action frequently adopted by German and American manufacturers, but seldom, if ever, practised by British rival firms. Two rather bitter reflections are suggested to our contemporary by the result of this competition for the large Japanese order. One is that British money, recently plentifully supplied to Japan by the various successful loans, is thus being poured to a considerable amount into German pockets. The other is suggested by the contrast between the zeal exhibited by Germany's diplomatic representative in the interests of his country's trade, and the aloofness of British diplomatists in matters of such moment as the case now instanced. One can hardly imagine His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary "lobbying" in the ante-rooms of the Japanese Minister of Communications, or Public Works, in the interests of manufacturers at home; but surely something might be done, even by such an exalted personage, on the lines of the strenuous activity displayed by his German colleague. Sentiment is a strong factor even commercially in Japan, and there is no doubt that our allies would prefer to buy from us, all conditions of quality and price being equal; but it will not do for our manufacturers and their representatives to rely too much on this gratifying international cordiality.

The importation of bicycles into Japan has more than doubled in the past two years, the value of the imports in 1901 being £54,000, over 95 per cent. of which came from the United States. The cycle has not yet penetrated into the interior of the islands; it is used chiefly as a cheap method of locomotion in the seaports and large cities. Being employed principally for business rather than for pleasure, it is not subject to the caprice which caused such an extraordinary increase and decline in its use in America. The demand for bicycles in Japan is likely to grow for some time yet, after which it may be expected to continue fairly steady. For the first five months of this year, the imports of wheels show an increase of 16 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. A cheap wheel, costing from £2 10s. 0d. to £5, finds most favour. According to the most reliable information I am able to obtain, thirteen automobiles have, to this date, been shipped to Japan, but most of these still remain in the hands of the importers, who use them chiefly for advertising purposes. Automobiles are not named in the tariff schedules, but those brought here have been classed as carriages, which pay a duty of 25 per cent. There are no regulations for their operation and use, except as they come under the head of "steam plants," which can be operated only by a licensed engineer. This law has not yet been enforced against automobiles, but it is expected that it will be, should their use become more general, and especially if there should be any flagrant abuse of their privileges by the operators. The Japanese are not a wealthy people, nor are they, even when possessed of wealth, much given to costly, extravagant, or ostentatious forms of pleasure, and it is improbable that the automobile will ever become the toy of fashion or the mere pleasure vehicle that it is in Europe and America. On the other hand, there is a fair prospect that automobiles may gradually come into use for purposes of business. I have been told that the postal authorities are now considering the advisability of purchasing automobiles for the transportation of the imperial mails at Tokyo. The mails are now carried in wagons or carts, each drawn by a single horse. Should the postal authorities decide to buy automobiles, steam would be objectionable because of the danger of fire to the imperial mails. At present, gasoline is exceedingly expensive in Japan, but plans are in progress for its manufacture in this country. If these plans prove successful, gasoline will undoubtedly become as cheap as in America.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

NOVEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Marseille Barcelona interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadeloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Addresses should not be used.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 16th November 1902.

(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	Nil			Nil	
Teheran	16	11	47 a.m.	...	18
Suez	16	2	39 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th November, 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	31	0	1
" Karachi	0	30	0	3
" Madras	0	24	0	5

MR. JUSTICE RAMPINI, who has been on special deputation in Simla in connection with the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. T. Raleigh, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, also arrived in Calcutta on Saturday from Simla.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CONCOCT A CASE.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sloane charged Laherocomand Dayachand Vakil, Gordhan Gopal Son, Sarojee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Vanmali Lalha, Revabai (a Hindu woman), Nemchand, Hemchand, Khimji Mowji, and Ratanlal Bangildas with forging a valuable security and using it as genuine, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences in connection with a case filed by Revabai, the fifth accused, against one Gabruchad Vastachand and another, before Mr. Karsondas Chhubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Brown of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Company, solicitors, with Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Ferira, solicitor, for the fourth, Mr. Dadyseth, barrister-at-law, for the seventh; and Mr. Payne, solicitor, for the eight accused. The rest were undefended.

Tulsidas Valubhdas, examined by Mr. De Souza, said in the month of Jeth last year he rented a room in a chawl in Dhunjee Street. A few days after, the accused Revabai, Nemchand Hemchand, Gorjee Motichand Hirachand, and a Brahmachari came to live in the room adjoining his. One night a policeman called on Revabai and took her away to execute a warrant, which she had obtained against Gabuchand Vastachand. Subsequently witness asked Revabai what was the warrant about. She replied that it was an affair in which she had been drawn in by Gorjee Motichand and induced to take proceedings against Gabruchand. She further stated that it was a case regarding some ornaments, that it was a got up affair, and that Gorjee was at the bottom of it. Some time after witness spoke to Gorjee about the matter and the latter said he would be benefited to the extent of Rs. 500 or Rs. 700 by the transaction. Witness asked him why he himself had not instituted the proceedings? He replied he was a sadhu (ascetic) and could not go to a court of law. Gorjee afterwards scolded Revabai for divulging the secret to others and struck her. She thereupon resolved to leave Bombay and go to Pardi near Bulsar. Witness accompanied her to the Grant Road station and purchased a ticket for her. He then left, but when he went home he was surprised to find Revabai in her room. He asked her how she happened to be in her room? She replied that after she had taken her seat in the railway train she was persuaded by the accused Bhabha and Khimjee to get down; that they remonstrated with her for deserting them in the middle of the case, and threatened her that they would send her to jail for seven years. On the following night the accused Bhabha came to see Revabai at her place, and subsequently took her to his house, where she was met by the accused Khimjee and one Muncherjee. They had some consultation amongst them there, as a result of which she was sent off the same night to Patan to execute a warrant. The first accused used to pay money to Revabai from time to time for her expenses. Once she applied through witness to the fourth accused for funds, when the latter said he would see her about it. Witness advised Revabai not to proceed with the case, and to make a clean breast of the whole affair to the Magistrate. She was willing to act up to his advise, but could not make her mind to do so on account of the threats held out by the accused Bhabha and his presence in court.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

713-00—Framjee and D—Jimabai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co—Part heard.

535-01—Bhikoo M and M—Piramsa alias Fatimabai vs Sulleman Abdool Rehman—Payne G S and M. Shamrao and M—Part heard.

123-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Koosaldas Jayabhai and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee C and V—Part heard.

80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar—Daphtary and F.

550-02—Little and Co—Bhugwandas Vigram and others vs Anandrao Ramrao and another—Smetham B and N. Commercial cause.

470-02—Bickneli M and M—Muncherji N Guzdar vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Gangadas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W—For postponement.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhboy Hasham vs Sulleman Gulam Hoossein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

203-02—Mathubhai J and M—Motilal Davabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nasservanji T—Unwalla and P.

398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Asundjee and others—Little and Co. Matubhai J and M and Mantri and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Making the Decree Absolute.

898-01—Muljee B B—Vallabdas Bhagwandas and another vs Keshavlal Gordhandas and others.

76-02—Muljee B B—Vallabhdas Bhagwandas and another vs Gopal Laichand and others—Unwalla and P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgovandas Jugjewandas vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R S Mehta—Part heard.

98-02—Khunderao and S—Jaitha Nursey and others vs Kastoor Trikam and others—K B Mehta and M and V.

863-01—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Parshotamdas and another vs Sundernath Dinanath Khote and another—Matubhai J and M.

Testamentary Suits.

17-01—Bhaishanker K and G—Durgapurshad Purbhoodas vs Balabhoy Gowrishanker—Captain and V.

5-02—Wadia and G—Jadawjee Formanand vs Goswami Shri Purshotam Laljee M—Tyabjee D and Co.

7-02—Madhowjee V—Moorlidhar Goolabdas and others vs Mangaldas Bhawandas—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chubildas Lallobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Tyabjee D and Co.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Takersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

406-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Cursetjee Irani vs Virjee Jiva—B Raghavayn.

60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu widow and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

445-02—M S Chothia—Kaishroo Hormusjee Billimoria vs Hajee Ismail Cassum.

443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Asoo and another vs Visamul Amoomul—Craigie L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Dismissal Under Rule 105.

396 02—Pryne G S and M—Kursondas Laljee vs Topan Laljee and another—Framjee and D.

519 02—In person—Shaikh Chand bin Shaik Balla Saheb vs Luxman Rama Bhoir and another.

74 02—Mirza and M—Balkissondas Thakordas and others vs Ichand Chellaram.

576 02—Little and Co—John C G Bowen vs Jugmohundas Mungaldas.

586 02—Tyabjee D and Co—Damjee Vohunjee vs Anandjee Champsey and others—Madhowjee V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

700-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and another vs Alladin Micha—Tyabjee D and Co.

763-01—Thakoredas and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs Shiv Kalianji Khooshal and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

436-70—Tyabjee D and Co—Sarabai vs Haji Abdul Rahiman bin Hajee—Bhaishanker K and G.

813-01—Bickneli M and M—Jamnadas Morarjee and another vs The Sun Mills, Limited—Malvi H and M.

815-01—Balkrishna V N K—Alibhoy Jafferjee vs Abdul Hussein Alibhoy—Wadia and G.

705,00—Edgelow G and W—Choonilal Nihalchand vs Rajbhoy Lookmanjee.

373.02—Pestonjee E and K—Rahimtoola Vullee Mahomed vs Laxman Balajee Awte—K B Mehta.

283 02—Jehangir and S—Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee vs Narayen Bhica and others—Thakurdas and Co.

88 02—Crawford and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and others vs Hormurjee Ardeshir Wadia—Dikshit and D.

207 02—Framjee and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed and others vs Ebrahim Haji Mahomed—Tyabjee and Co.

869 01—Mulla and M—Waljee Mathuradas vs Ebjee Oomersey and others—Pestonjee R and K.

BOMBAY VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,82,765	4	8
The District Sub-Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, being subscriptions collected in the district of Ratnagiri, through the Collector of Ratnagiri as 4th instalment	40	0	0
The District Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, Dharwar, through their Secretary, Mr. V. C. Soman, as 4th instalment	29	10	0
Received from the Chhota Udepur State, through the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,84,834	14	8

THAT was a graphic piece of evidence that Joseph Brandon gave before the London City Coroner in a running-down case. He said that "the horse was travelling at six or seven miles an hour. It was 'trotting in front and galloping behind.' The horse 'rambled' on its hind legs, and looked as if it were 'galloping.'" There is a picture for you. It may not have been exactly the kind of thing that the Coroner's jury wanted as evidence, but it ranks high as a piece of descriptive prose.

MURDERED WITH A HATCHET.

MR. R. KNIGHT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in October last, convicted Ninga bin Ramappa of murder, and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murdering a woman named Rudrawa and with causing grievous hurt to her sister Yellawa. The occurrences took place at Shingaohalli at 7 a.m. on the 23rd May last. According to the evidence for the prosecution, the deceased and her sister were walking down a street in the village, when the accused confronted them and asked them if they were returning to their house, which is in the Belgaum district. They answered in the affirmative, and the prisoner then demanded from them the repayment of a sum which, he said, they owed him. A brief altercation ensued, the women denying that they owed him any money, and then he made a savage attack upon them with a hatchet which he was carrying. He first wounded Yellawa on both arms and on the side and then, turning on Rudrawa, he inflicted some ghastly injuries on her neck, shoulders, and back. The screams of the victims attracted the neighbours from their houses, and the prisoner ran down the street, flourishing his weapon, pursued by some of them. He made good his escape however, and was not seen again until the 13th July, when the chief constable arrested him at his home in Shingaohalli. News of the crime was promptly despatched to the police, who sent Yellawa to the Dharwar hospital, whither her sister's corpse followed her next morning. The autopsy showed that Rudrawa had suffered seven distinct injuries, five of them very serious. Yellawa, though less seriously wounded, had sustained a fracture of the left forearm and several ugly gashes about her arms and body. Yellawa related her story and gave some account of the motive which was supposed to have prompted the crime. She, a young woman of considerable personal attractions, according to the Sessions Judge, stated that, for the preceding two months, she and her sister, who was a professional actress, had been staying in the house of Sangappa, the prisoner's uncle. There they made the prisoner's acquaintance, and after a time he made improper overtures to her, to which she declined to respond. Then Rudrappa lent Sangappa Rs. 24, and soon after went away on a brief visit to another village. Returning, she learnt of the attempts that the prisoner had made on her sister's virtue, and indignantly demanded the return of the loan. Sangappa experienced some difficulty in finding the wherewithal to repay her, but presently he pledged his son's belt and disbanged the debt. The two sisters then moved into another house, and next day the prisoner confronted and attacked them. The evidence against the prisoner was clear and convincing. There were two circumstances, said Mr. Knight, which placed his guilt beyond all reasonable question. The first of these was that he disappeared from his home for seven weeks immediately succeeding the offence, and he had offered no credible accounts of his absence. The second was that, on the day of his arrest, he produced in the presence of the chief constable and a panch the axe with which the murder was committed, which was buried in the ground in the field that he was cultivating. Accused was convicted and sentenced to death.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

AMERICAN'S GREAT MURDER TRIAL.

THE POISON-BY-POST MURDERS.

Within the past few days the most sensational poisoning mystery of recent times has been reopened. The story has formed the basis of a novel sold far and wide. It has been dealt with in the news papers to an extent such as a war between two first class Powers might justify. It has thrown the whole legal world of New York out of gear for over three years, has led it is alleged to the suborning of witnesses; to the bribing of others; to the thinning of New York society from almost its highest to its lowest grades; and, taken altogether, has been provocative of more sensation and excitement than any other criminal trial within the memory of the present generation.

It may be called America's Maybrick case but upon a far greater scale. Two deaths and an attempt upon a third life are involved; but in connection with the case names are whispered which would stagger the whole of America and many people in this country too were they publicly named.

After a trial lasting many months in the course of which he was twice released Roland Burnham Molineux (son of General Molineux, of New York) was found guilty of having murdered Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

FOUND GUILTY.

The verdict was at last returned by a jury in the New York Supreme Court on February 10, 1900, and Molineux was declared guilty of murder in the first degree which in American law means murder with premeditation.

The great social scandal which followed the death of the murdered woman led to the break-up of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, one of the foremost social organisations in New York. It was at this club that the crime is alleged to have originated. Evidence of the gravest conduct by people in high life in New York associated with the club was placed before forthcoming but not a tithe has been told.

Molineux was a member of the club and Henry C. Barnett his bosom friend was chairman of its house committee; while Harry Cornish was physical instructor to the club. Barnett and Molineux became rivals for the affections of a beautiful girl named Blanche Chessebrough who eventually became Molineux's wife. Both Barnett and Cornish were acquainted with details of her previous career and that they possessed this knowledge Molineux knew.

On November 10, 1898, Barnett received at his club what purported to be a sample box of a well-known powder, which it was known he frequently took for simple ailments. He swallowed a dose of its contents, and became very ill. It was found that he was suffering from a mild attack of diphtheria, but this was not sufficient to account for his death which shortly followed. Although it was discovered that the powder of which he had mysteriously become possessed had been tampered with and cyanide of mercury mixed with it, the inquiry into his death was not, for some inscrutable reason, pursued further at the time. The general belief is, however, that he died poisoned.

POISON BY POST.

The next chapter concerned Cornish. A day or two before Christmas in the same year—1898—the physical instructor, who had had a desperate quarrel with Molineux, resulting in the latter's leaving the Knickerbocker Club, received an anonymous gift. It consisted of a little silver case for matches or toothpicks and a bottle labelled "bromo-seltzer." Cornish took the package to the house of Mrs. Adams, his aunt, with whom he lodged. She complained of headache, and her nephew, breaking the seal of the bottle which bore the ordinary revenue stamp, mixed a teaspoonful of the proprietary powder in a tumbler of water.

Mrs. Adams drank of it, but exclaimed that it was intensely bitter. Cornish also took a drink from the glass. A few minutes later the woman was taken ill, and died almost immediately. Cornish was seized with violent vomiting, which doubtless saved his life, and he recovered. A post-mortem examination proved that Mrs. Adams had died of cyanide poisoning, and an analysis of the supposed "bromo-seltzer" proved that that contained cyanide of mercury.

The task of running the culprit to earth was infinitely difficult. But the circumstances of Barnett's death and the nature of the poison anonymously sent to him and to Cornish supplied a clue, which brought about the discovery that, as far back as May, 1898, a Cincinnati firm of druggists had received an application signed "H. C. Barnett" for a sample of medicine, and in December, 1898, another signed "H. Cornish."

SAME HANDWRITING.

Both of these two applications proved to be in the same handwriting, and the same, it is alleged as that in which the package to Cornish was addressed. Eventually suspicion fastened on Molineux, who was employed in a responsible post in a wholesale drug manufacturing establishment.

He was eventually charged with the murder of Barnett and Mrs. Adams, but on legal technicalities was twice discharged only to be re-arrested. The inquest on Mrs. Adams was opened on February 9, 1899; the trial of Molineux was opened on November 14 of the same year, and was not concluded until February 11 of 1900.

For two and three-quarter years the accused man has been in prison under sentence of death. General Molineux, his devoted old father, has toiled night and day to bring on a retrial. Success was at last attended his heroic efforts, in the ground that bias was introduced into the last trial, that inadmissible evidence was admitted, and that supposedly refutable testimony has since been proved baseless. There is to be a great fight over the value of evidence as to handwriting.

The case for the prosecution is weakened by the death of two important witnesses who were called at the former trial—Professor Hogan, a handwriting expert, and Miss Elsie Gray, who fawed a letter identified as having been written by the accused, asking for a sample of the powder with which the poison was mixed.

Judge Lambert is hearing the case which is again being followed with breathless interest. A host of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States is engaged on either side and the fight for the man's life promises to furnish the grimmest contest ever seen in the American criminal tribunal.

GORDON-LENNOX LIBEL ACTION.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE.

IN the King's Bench Division on Oct. 27 the case of Neale v. Gordon-Lennox was down for hearing before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury. It was an action brought by Miss Dora Beatrice Neale to recover damages for alleged libel and slander from Lady Amelia Susanna Gordon-Lennox, also known as Lady Henry Gordon-Lennox. The plaintiff is a niece of and formerly acted as companion to the defendant.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, who with Mr. R. Drake appeared for the defendant, informed his Lordship that the parties had come to a settlement of the litigation. It was a very unfortunate difference between this lady and her niece, and the controversy involved undoubtedly painful matters in which the relatives must necessarily enter. The defendant said now, as she had said in the only defence she had raised in this case, that she had never made any charge or imputation against the plaintiff's character. That the defendant re-asserted and desired to say now. He (Mr. Isaacs) also desired to say on her behalf that there was no foundation for any charge against the plaintiff's character and that no imputation of any kind rested upon her. That statement being made it had been arranged that a sum of money agreed upon should be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff and that there should be an end to all this controversy.

Sir Robert Reid, K.C., who with Mr. Norman Craig appeared for the plaintiff, expressed satisfaction with his learned friend's statement. He said that the plaintiff was bound to vindicate her character publicly, and he accepted with pleasure his learned friend's assurance that there was no suggestion of an adverse character, and that there was no foundation for any such charge. Without that statement no kind of settlement would have been in any way possible.

The record was then withdrawn, and the matter dropped.

The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that the agreed sum to be paid to Miss Neal as damages is £2,000 and all her costs are also to be paid.

IMPERIAL YEOMAN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Divorce Court on October 30 Mr. George William Wallace d'Arcy Evans, Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry, sought a dissolution of his marriage with his wife on the ground of her adultery with Charles Abbott, formerly the conductor of a railway bus at Benfore. Mr. Barrard, who appeared for the petitioner, stated to Sir Francis Jeune that his client was married to the respondent in 1889 near Dublin, and that there were four children living of the marriage, aged respectively twelve, eleven, six, and four years of age. The parties lived happily together till June, 1898. After that date till 1897 their lives were not happy, with the result that a separation took place in consequence of the wife having admitted committing adultery. In 1900, in spite of his having forgiven her, she left him again, and subsequently on inquiry it was found that the respondent and co-respondent had gone away to Canada from Liverpool. His lordship granted a decree nisi with costs and custody of the children.

A CLERGYMAN DIVORCED.

In the Divorce Court Mrs. Ada Jane Rowland petitioned for a divorce because of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Clement William Henry Rowland, a clergyman. The parties were married on the 20th August, 1889, and afterwards lived at Dudley and Wolverhampton. There were four children of the marriage. The parties lived unhappily together. Shortly after their marriage in 1889 respondent became acquainted with a young lady, whose name was not mentioned, and in 1895, while living at Dudley, this young lady came to stay at the house, and misconduct took place. The next day the petitioner insisted on the lady leaving the house. His lordship granted a decree nisi with costs and custody of the children.

ALLEGED MATRIMONIAL SWINDLES.

A Leicester detective arrested, at Stockport, a man named Arthur Hawley, described as a "commission agent," and who is believed to be connected with matrimonial swindles in Portsmouth, Hull, and Leicester. Hawley was taken before the Leicester county magistrates yesterday and charged with obtaining, by false pretences, from Rose Hannah Davies, a housekeeper, of Birshall Hall, Leicester, £80. He was said to have become acquainted with the woman by means of a matrimonial advertisement, and to have taken her to see a house, telling her that he had bought it for £2,000, but was short of what he required for the purchase money. Mrs. Davies, a widow, let him have £80, her life's savings, and with this he is alleged to have decamped. He now said that he merely borrowed the money at five per cent. He was remanded in custody for a week.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A Parliamentary Note in the "Standard" says:—

The concessions made by Mr. Balfour on the Education Bill have caused some disappointment among the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is even suggested that they may reconsider their attitude on the Bill. They fear that the large powers now given to the local education authorities will enable them to interfere to a very serious degree with the work of the managers in arranging the education and prescribing the school books to be used in Roman Catholic schools. Some of the Irish members are hoping that, in view of the changes made in the Bill, the Roman Catholic bishops will ask them to join in actively opposing it.

Lord Rosebery presided at the first meeting of the Council of the Liberal League at Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday (Oct. 27). Among those present were Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, and Lord Brassey. The proceedings were private, but it was officially stated that the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting expresses its regret that the Government, in dealing with the grave educational deficiencies of the country, should fail to redress, and should even seek to make permanent, the serious injustice now suffered by the Nonconformists; that by the proposed perpetuation of religious tests it should cause injustice both to the members of the teaching profession and to the children; that it should fail to secure complete public control over the expenditure of public money on denominational schools; and that it should omit any financial provision for secondary and higher education.

Sir John Gorst spoke on the Education Bill at Blackburn. He said the Bill was the most democratic measure, in the best sense of the word, which had in his time been laid before the House of Commons. Its main principle was to entrust the education of the people to the people. It was not quite correct to say that the Bill abolished school boards. What it did was to transfer the power exercised by school boards to another body elected by the same ratepayers. School board education would go on exactly as before. The Voluntary schools must be annexed for the nation and their existing religious character safeguarded, or many of them would not be given up. The one-man management by the county clergyman, of which so much had been made, would be impossible under the Bill. Local authorities were given the widest possible general powers, and the essential principles of dealing with Voluntary schools had been preserved. He would be astonished if his fellow-countrymen were entrapped by political or sectarian oratory into rejecting the Bill.

Speaking at a House dinner of the National Liberal Club, Mr. Bryce said when they considered the present position of affairs they were led to ask themselves whether they were really in the year 1902, and whether they were really discussing a Bill to improve their system of national education. He had no hesitation in saying that such a Bill would be laughed out of every other Legislative Chamber of the British empire, in no other country would a Government allow its education policy to be dictated and the educational progress of the country deferred by the demands, not of the great body of Church men, but a particular section of the Church which had unfortunately got the ear of the Government. The duty of the Liberal Party was to see that education was under complete popular control. They would accept no compromises, and they would ask for no concessions, but they would continue to oppose any measure which did not obtain for our educational system popular sanction, and submit it to popular influence. Their policy in the future would be to set free the teaching profession from the limitation of any creed, and to exorcise once for all the spirit of ecclesiastical contention which had nullified all their efforts in the past.

STAGE INQUISITORS.

CLERGYMEN TO REPORT ON RISKY PLAYS

The Actor's Church Alliance, of which Bishop Potter is the president, has appointed a committee which includes seven leading clergymen of New York, to visit all the New York theatres and report whether the plays "are fit for religious men and women to see and for children to know about. Information as to the plays will then be sent to the clergy throughout the country, who, acting through the influential members of their congregations, will make an effort to induce people to stay away from all plays visiting their towns that have been adversely reported upon. Pulpit denunciation will not be used.—Laffan.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following announcement was made public on Monday October 27:—

The King has been pleased to approve the following arrangement:—

The Secretary of State for the Colonies will, at an early date, proceed to South Africa to examine on the spot the problems presented by the termination of the war and the settlement of affairs in the new colonies. Mr. Chamberlain hopes to have the opportunity of conferring with the representatives of all the different interests concerned, and to consider their views as to future policy.

He proposes to leave England in the latter part of November, and expects to return by the beginning of March. His visit will include the Cape, Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal.

It may be added to the official announcement that the step upon which Mr. Chamberlain and the Cabinet have determined has the cordial concurrence of Lord Milner, who is of opinion that the visit of the Colonial Secretary will have excellent results for South Africa.

While Mr. Chamberlain is absent from the country, the ordinary work of the Colonial Office will be carried on by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Lord Onslow, assisted by the permanent staff, which is in a high state of efficiency. Lord Onslow will, of course, continue to represent the department in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons, we understand that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Postmaster-General, will answer the Colonial Office questions. Except during his sea passages, Mr. Chamberlain will, of course, be in telegraphic communication with his office and his colleagues, and will be able to settle important colonial questions that cannot be dealt with without reference to him.

Mrs. Chamberlain will accompany the Colonial Secretary on his tour.

Mr. Chamberlain will take the following on his staff to South Africa:—Lord Monk Bretton and Mr. H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., private secretaries, and Mr. J. Wilson, assistant private secretary.

The following note has been issued from the Admiralty:—

His Majesty has expressed his wish that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should make his visit to His Majesty's dominions over the seas in one of his Majesty's ships, and accordingly the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given orders for the "Good Hope" to convey Mr. Chamberlain to South Africa.

A Portsmouth correspondent says it is expected at Portsmouth that Mr. Chamberlain will leave for the Cape on Nov. 15 or 16. The "Good Hope" will be commissioned by Capt. Madden.

Mr. Chamberlain has communicated the following message to his friends in Birmingham, in response to good wishes for the success of his trip conveyed by the "Birmingham Daily Mail":—

"I appreciate very much the good wishes of my supporters on my approaching journey, and rely on their consideration to their representative to excuse my absence from Parliament on business which, I am sure, they will feel to be of Imperial importance."

A meeting of the Management Committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association was held yesterday afternoon to consider the steps to be taken to ensure a suitable send-off for Mr. Chamberlain before his departure for South Africa. Numerous suggestions have been made. A banquet, a conversazione, a public meeting, and a torchlight procession have been mentioned, and on all hands there is a strong desire that the celebration, whatever form it may take, shall be representative of all parties and interests. Mr. Chamberlain has consented to place himself entirely in the hands of his local friends. He has named Friday, Nov. 14, as the most convenient date to himself, and the committee decided that a banquet should be given to him to which all political parties should be invited.

A correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" says:—

The idea of the visit has long been in Mr. Chamberlain's mind. It was suggested before the close of the war, and Lord Milner, on the occasion of his visit to England last year, strongly urged the Colonial Secretary to give it his favourable consideration. Since the restoration of peace the High Commissioner has more than once returned to the subject in despatches to his chief, pointing out that the solution of the many problems bequeathed by the war would be expedited if Mr. Chamberlain could examine the data on the spot, and could personally confer with qualified representatives of the various interests concerned. During the Colonial Conference it became clear that if a precedent were not created for South Africa it would have to be created very soon for some of the other colonies. The Colonial Premiers were unanimous in thinking that the Colonial Secretaries should from time to time make personal acquaintance with the condition of the Colonies over whose destinies they exercised so important an influence.

Some of the Liberals profess to object to the employment of a cruiser for Mr. Chamberlain's voyage to the Cape, on the ground that it savours of militarism, and is inconsistent with the position of a British Minister bound on a peaceful errand. They threaten to discuss the question at some future time.

"C.-B.'s" COMMENT.

Speaking at Ayr on Wednesday night Sir H. C. Bannerman said:—

And now we have this week the fresh fact that the Colonial Secretary himself, who has been so much involved in these events, is proceeding to Africa in order to examine into the problem presented by the situation of affairs. Ladies and gentlemen, I agree with that statement with the utmost satisfaction. I think it is a wise decision. The right honourable gentleman has been for many years the bitter and unrelenting antagonist of our party, and most of its aims and ideas, and you will not expect me to express any exaggerated confidence in him. (Laughter and cheers.) Nor do I anticipate any such sentiment in you. (Cheers.) But we recognise his keenness of mind and his political dexterity—(laughter)—and we may surely hope that his old Liberal instincts still lurk somewhere underneath in his mind and conscience—(laughter)—and that when brought into contact with the facts of South Africa they will affect and will colour his judgment. (Laughter and cheers.) In any case, this is certain, that no man could go to South Africa with so high authority, and that no man in our memory or in our knowledge of history has ever had a nobler opportunity of asserting and exhibiting, as all our countrymen would say, or as we perhaps would prefer to say, to vindicate and redeem the name and fame of the British nation as a governing people. (Loud cheers.)

THE BOER GENERALS.

Mr. De Villiers, secretary to the Boer generals, after consulting with his leaders, was authorised to make the following statement to a "Central News" reporter:—

"The announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's intended visit to South Africa has not in any way affected the future plans of the generals. General De Wet adheres to his original intention to return immediately to the Cape, and he leaves on Saturday in the Saxon. Generals Botha and Delarey, although their plans are not very decided at present, will remain in Europe for some time longer."

"I have asked," added Mr. De Villiers, "the three generals for their opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the Transvaal and Orange Colony, and they consider that nothing but good will result, and hope that a personal inspection may be productive of much additional benefit to the country in the way of further grants. So far as I know, there has been no conference in London of all the Boer leaders in Europe called specially to discuss the approaching tour of the Secretary for the Colonies."

The "Standard" correspondent at Brussels telegraphed on Monday:—

The Boers here consider that Mr. Chamberlain's proposed South African tour is a sign that the British Government is willing to carefully examine the situation of the new colonies and especially he said position of the Boer people. Therefore, Mr. Ch

ROYAL PAGEANT.

LONDON'S WELCOME TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

THE KING DEEPLY TOUCHED.

BRILLIANT SCENES AT GUILDHALL BANQUET.

RARELY, if ever, has a more significant spectacle been witnessed than the King and Queen's drive through London on Saturday (October 24th). The Royal progress was the occasion of a great and spontaneous outburst of loyal enthusiasm as inspiring as it was remarkable. Though the ceremony was shorn of the brilliance and pomp that would have characterised the promised pageantry of June last, the welcome which London's millions offered to King Edward and his Consort was none the less fervent, none the less triumphant, none the less lacking in that peculiar expression of almost personal affection which always characterises the attitude of the Metropolis to their Majesties. Time had not diminished the eagerness of the multitude. Indeed, the enthusiasm, far from having been minimised by baffled hope and long delay, seemed only to have been stimulated by the waiting. And the opportunity having at last come when they could express by their acclamations their joy at seeing the King among them once more, and rejoicing again in vigorous health, they were not failing in their loyal duty as good subjects, but extended to King Edward and Queen Alexandra a greeting which must have gratified them indeed.

Primarily, the Royal progress was designed to afford to the myriad humble workers on the south side of the river an opportunity of greeting their Monarch, such as has been offered before to the more favoured dwellers on the northern bank. Accordingly, Saturday's visit had in it something intimate and personal to the great community across the water.

Though the procession was lacking in splendour, it was effective, compact, and was representative in many respects of the elements of the national strength. An official order that all troops were to be cloaked assisted Nature's efforts to deprive the scene of that pomp of colour which gives its military spectacle half its charm. The order may have been prompted by motives of humanity, as many of the troops employed had only just returned from service in hot climates. But as the event proved the order was superfluous, for the day, although grey and misty, defeating the sun's watery attempts to shine, was warm and pleasant. So that the official order unnecessarily deprived the people of some of their pleasure in the spectacle, and the soldiery of some of their rightful meed of praise and applause.

In the famous square the London County Council assembled to accord to His Majesty an official greeting.

For the accommodation of the County Council and the purpose of the ceremonial, a capacious stand had been erected facing the National Gallery, with a small platform, covered with red baize, jutting into the roadway.

In the most prominent place on the stand—on the front row at the left-hand of the central gallery—three notable figures were seated sitting side by side, and until the approach of the procession it is safe to say they were the cynosures of all eyes. The famous trio of Boer Generals—De Wet, Botha, and Delarey—who had rigorously declined to witness at Spithead England's display of her naval power, were here in the heart of London patiently waiting to witness the triumphal progress of him whom they had recognised as their Sovereign. They were accompanied by Lady McDougall, wife of Sir John McDougall, the Chairman of the L.C.C. General Botha was seated by her ladyship, and was observed to be conversing with her frequently, smiling pleasantly. Next to him was seated the famed De Wet; his face wore a stolid, impassive look, and his gloved hands were clasped on the handle of his umbrella, on which he leaned. Beside him, bending forward, with one arm resting on the rail before him, sat Delarey. Occasionally he chatted with De Wet, and evoked a smile from his companion, but the taciturnity of De Wet was no encouragement to conversation. Introductions to them were frequent. De Wet saluting in military fashion.

It was barely a quarter to twelve when the van of the Royal procession came into view, and the patient populace broke out into a rousing cheer as the naval gun detachments strode by. A storm of cheering burst out as the magnificent equipage in which Their Majesties were seated drew up besides the small platform. Amidst the waving of hats, the fluttering of handkerchiefs, and the vociferating cheers, the Boer Generals alone remained unconcerned. Botha, it is true, as he rose to his feet, momentarily cleared his right hand on the back of his left, but that was all.

THE DECORATIONS.

While awaiting this interesting event the crowds had much to attract their attention. The scheme of decorating the Griffin was in the happiest vein, and in harmony with the architectural features of the monument. The decorations were lavish and gay, but prodigality of colour was combined with perfect good taste. Using the Griffin as the centre column, two arches had been erected, the outside columns being of proportionate dimensions, with bases happily coloured to resemble stone-work. Groins were tastefully ornamented with golden pomegranates, while the domes were surmounted with an Imperial crown. Autumn foliage in graceful festoons hung from the arches, which were tinted golden, and, approached from the western side, bore the words—"The Citizens Greet Their King and Queen," "With Rejoicings for Restoration to Health," and on the other side Wordsworth's lines; "Health to our King in wood and wold, Health to our Queen in bower and hall." But to the ingenuity of the decorators, who appealed to the eye with a meretricious array of ornaments, the lines of troops that guarded the route added a scene of martial splendour. It was unfortunate, even if necessary, that these soldiers had to wear their long grey coats. Instead of a thin red line we had along drab column of coated soldiers with their high black busbies. Every now and again would pass a gaily-attired officer of the Guards, or another on foot, with his drawn sword flashing in the light, giving orders.

PICTURESQUE CEREMONY AT TEMPLE BAR.

Just as the bells of St. Dunstan's Church rang out at a quarter-past eleven a cheer, growing in volume as it rolled up Fleet-street, heralded the approach of the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale Bart, K. C. V. O. First came the City Sheriffs, Mr Brooke-Hitching and Mr. Alderman Truscott mounted on horseback and clad in their scarlet robes of office. The City Marshal rode ahead and then came the Lord Mayor, wearing his robes and cap of state, mounted on horseback and bearing the City's Sword of Justice. His lordship met with a reception which was full of enthusiasm and as the civic procession which he headed wheeled round into position at Temple Bar to await the arrival of the Sovereign the cheers became deafening. The Lord Mayor bareheaded presented to His Majesty the Pearl Sword of Justice lifting upwards in token of the citizens' submission to his rule. King Edward touched the sword as an acknowledgement of the City's loyalty to the throne and his person, and then bowing to the Lord Mayor, the old-time and interesting ceremony ended. The procession resumed its course with the Lord Mayor (still bareheaded and bearing the Pearl Sword unsheathed) at the head and from there onwards through Fleet-Street to St. Paul's and ultimately the Guildhall; it was but one triumphal progress. In Fleet-street perhaps the most pleasant event of the Royal progress was witnessed. A number of Crimean veterans were provided with seats on a stand and as His Majesty approached he turned from bowing acknowledgements to others directly towards them and returned their salutes in a manner which touched not only the immediate recipients of it but all those who witnessed it.

THE ARRIVAL AT GUILDHALL.

The interest at Guildhall was in watching the arrival of distinguished guests. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain drove up with his son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery arrived alone, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Ritchie also passed unnoticed. Quite the last of the distinguished arrivals was the Prime Minister, who drove up in a closed carriage with Mr. Gerald Balfour, and then followed a somewhat lengthy and weary wait. As the magnificent State carriage in which their Majesties were seated passed under the canopy which hung across the roadway near Basinghall-street, the band of the East Yorks Militia struck up the National Anthem, and enthusiastic cheers were raised from every side. At the entrance to the pavilion they were received by the Lord Mayor, and a beautiful bouquet was handed to Queen Alexandra by the Lady Mayoress. As their Majesties passed into the Guildhall and out of sight of the spectators in the street a fanfare was sounded on the silver trumpets, and the sound of the cheering if possible increased in volume.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

The procession having re-formed, moved off, a great outburst of enthusiasm greeting Their Majesties as they passed the Mansion House and proceeded to London Bridge.

The chief interest centred in the municipal offices of the Southwark Borough Council in Borough-road. Here the heads of the municipalities of South London congregated to typify, in their mutual address to their King and Queen, the hearty loving welcome of all the inhabitants of that portion of the capital which may be called transpontine from Woolwich to Wandsworth. Along with the municipal bodies were the Bishops of Rochester and Southwark, in robes of red and purple.

In reply to the address His Majesty said:—

"I thank you on behalf of myself and the Queen for the loyal and dutiful address presented by you in the names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan boroughs south of the Thames. We are deeply touched by the reference you have made to my recovery from a dangerous illness, to which under God's mercy, medical science so much contributed, and by the loyalty and devotion which are to-day being displayed by all classes of our subjects. It is to us a source of much satisfaction to know that the many social problems which present themselves to those who are charged with the municipal government of the Metropolis are receiving that attention which their importance demands. And you have our hearty sympathy in all your efforts to ameliorate the conditions under which large numbers of our people are compelled to live."

The Mayor of Battersea, by the way, although present in his robes, did not take part in the presentation of the address, his Council not having sanctioned his subscription of it.

Her Majesty then accepted at the hands of Mrs. Redman, Lady Mayoress of Southwark, a bouquet of lilies of the valley and Alexandra orchids, and acknowledged the greeting of the other South London Mayoresses, who were ranged behind on a special platform.

The State coach drove on, its Royal occupants acknowledging the parting salutation of the Mayors. A steady roar of cheering marked their progress along the way to Westminster-bridge, and then on to the Palace. The single-minded heartiness of the greeting of their Majesties was most noticeable; nowhere could the King and Queen have received more loyal welcome than they did from the toilers of South London.

DEMONSTRATION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King and Queen and all the members of the Royal Family who had taken part in the procession appeared on the balcony over the main entrance to Buckingham Palace soon after their return. His Majesty and the Queen had both removed their cloaks, and each was wearing the ribbon of the Garter over their apparel. The people cheered again and again, and so great was the demonstration that their Majesties, who had once retired, reappeared on the balcony, and there was a renewal of the popular acclaim. The Prince of Wales stood beside their Majesties while the demonstration was going forward, and the Duke of Connaught, who had had charge of the military arrangements during the day, close behind them. The Royal ladies were grouped on their Majesties' right.

HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS.

The Lord Mayor has received the following telegram from Lord Knollys, private secretary to the King:—

Buckingham Palace.—I am commanded by the King and Queen to thank your Lordship for your inquiries and to inform you that they are not feeling at all tired after their very successful day. Their Majesties were much pleased by their loyal and affection to reception, and likewise with the excellent arrangements at the Guildhall and elsewhere. Their Majesties are glad to hear that the fire was of an unimportant character.—KNOLLYS.

A few minutes after the last of the guests invited to the Guildhall to lunch with the King and Queen had left the ancient and historic building, it was discovered that the home of the City Fathers was on fire. An outbreak had occurred in the pinnacle tower, crowning the gable over the main entrance to the Guildhall in King-street. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is assumed to have been caused by the bursting of a gas-pipe on account of the extra pressure required for the lighting of the building.

The fire was discovered by the Guildhall brigade, who immediately gave the alarm to the Watling-street station by telephone. Watling-street made a wonderfully prompt turn out, and the firemen were on the scene with escapes and steam engine seventy-one seconds after receiving the alarm. At Lock Whitefriars a very short time to reach the spot while Blanopegate arrived in the two minutes. From Watling-street, immediately it was known that the Guildhall was on fire, a district call was sent round, which Second Officer Gamble at the Southwark headquarters altered into a brigade call. In a very few minutes fire engines and escapes were rushing to the scene, and twenty minutes after the alarm there were twenty horsed appliances on the spot.

Captain Wells, the chief of the Fire Brigade, had been a guest at the Guildhall, and when the news of the fire reached him, he hurried back in naval uniform to the scene where he directed operations. It was soon found that the fire was not serious, and by Captain Wells' command the brigade "stop" was sent round, but this did not operate until no fewer than thirty-two engines were on the scene. The fire brigade found it necessary to drag a couple of escapes through the pavilions outside the Guildhall to enable the men in charge of the branches to get at the fire. This proceeding resulted in considerable damage to the awning of the pavilion, but the Guildhall was very slightly injured, the fire being extinguished very speedily. After half an hour's work the brigade had the order to "make up" and return to quarters. There was a large force of the London Salvage Corps on the ground but they had very little to do.

The Guildhall, which so narrowly escaped serious damage by fire, was originally built in 1411 but was almost wholly destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666. It was rebuilt in 1789 in its modern form.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PILGRIMAGE.

FIFTEEN hundred Doukhobors—the sect of Russian religious fanatics—exhausted and suffering from cold and starvation, entered the frontier town of Yorkton, Assiniboia Province, on October 29, after having deserted their farms in a fit of religious frenzy.

They had tramped several hundred miles from Western Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, and were in a pitiable condition. Before starting out on their pilgrimage they had released all their horses and cattle, believing it to be a sin to retain dumb animals in captivity. Their object in commencing their wandering has not been fully ascertained, but it is believed they started in search of the Promised Land, some of them stating that they were looking for the Saviour, whom they expected to meet on the road.

A DISTRESSING SPECTACLE.

Men, women, and children were in the party and among the latter there was not one healthy person when they stumbled into Yorkton. They were ill-clad and barefoot, and their bodies in an emaciated condition. The thermometer never registered higher than 18 degs. Fahr. during the march, and a number of infants died of exposure.

The men and the women had not sufficient strength to carry the bodies with them, and they were left by the wayside to be buried by benevolent farmers and villagers.

The residents of Yorkton endeavoured to revive the wanderers, but met with little success. The men and women alike refused to take spirits or milk, and would eat neither biscuits nor oatmeal food. Vegetables were proffered them, and many even declined these.

On the march they said they had eaten practically nothing but hawthorn berries. The women, after much persuasion, parted with their children, who are receiving proper medical attendance. The adults, however, will have nothing to do with doctors, preferring to starve rather than accept help from strangers.

The pilgrims consider themselves martyrs, and say their greatest happiness would be to die in support of their religion. They are meek and inoffensive, and show will power only in remaining absolutely passive.

The Canadian authorities have been requested to take some action in caring for the wanderers, but at present it has not been decided what can be done.

CARGO OF COFFINS LOST.

SHIP FOUNDERS WITH REMAINS OF 500 CHINESE.

The British steamer Ventnor, bound for Calcutta, has foundered off New Zealand. The crew were saved.

The cargo included 5,000 tons of coal, consigned to the Admiralty at Hongkong, and 500 coffins containing the remains of Chinese for reinterment in China. Four hundred and sixty coffins were insured at £10 each.

The vessel was chartered by Messrs. Scott and Foie, of Sydney, contractors to the Admiralty.

According to Lloyd's, the captain was drowned. The crew were landed at Hokianga.

The Ventnor was a steel screw steamer of 1,611 gross tonnage, built at Port Glasgow in 1901, and was managed by Messrs. Gow Harrison, and Co., of Glasgow.

The "Rangoon Gazette" states that under a recent British-Siamese Convention in future each of the Siamese Malay States will have a Resident to advise the Raja as well as the Siamese, just as the Residents advise in British Protected Malay States. These Residents are to be British subjects appointed and paid by the Siamese Government; but the original appointment and their transfer or removal are to be approved in each case by the British Government. The British trade with the Siamese Malay States is to be subject to the same conditions and to no other.

SOCIETY LIBEL SUIT.

MRS. H. WATT SUES LADY VIOLET BEAUCHAMP.

"A REAL DEVIL IN HUMAN FORM."

DAMAGES £5,000.

In the King's Bench Division on October 29, before Mr. Justice Bruce, and a special jury, Mrs. Julia Watt, the wife of Mr. Hugh Watt, ex-M.P. for one of the divisions of Glasgow, sued Lady Violet Beauchamp to recover damages for alleged libel. The defence set up was a denial that the statements subject to the plaintiff, Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., and Mr. Matthew were counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Robson, K.C., and Mr. J. R. Watt appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lawson Walton, in opening the case said this was a remarkable action. It was an action in which so far as he could discover, there was no justification. Lady Beauchamp was the divorced wife of Sir Reginald Beauchamp, Bart., and was a lady of considerable wealth. The libel complained of was a letter in which the defendant sought to poison the mind of Mr. Watt against his wife by making atrocious charges against her affecting both her behaviour and character. The object of the letter was to estrange the affection of Mr. Watt from his wife and to induce Mr. Watt to leave his wife and go and live in adultery with the defendant. Mr. and Mrs. Watt were married in 1890 and for fifteen years they lived together on the ordinary terms of many married couples. There were disagreements, as one must be in such cases, but Mrs. Watt found that her husband had engaged in an intrigue with another woman she sought to obtain a divorce. In this however, she was unsuccessful, the result of the petition being an order for a judicial separation. Subsequently, however, they came together again. Unfortunately they made the acquaintance of Lady Beauchamp, who formed the desire in the spring of 1899 to attach to herself the affection of Mr. Watt. She frequently called at the house, and finally Mrs. Watt communicated with Sir Reginald Beauchamp. The latter brought proceedings, and obtained the dissolution of his marriage. Afterwards Mrs. Watt found the following letter at the house where she was staying with her husband. It was addressed to him in the handwriting of Lady Beauchamp. It ran:—

"My darling love,—I have been thinking of you all this evening. I love you intensely, and I did feel it so having to-night to part with you for a little time. Not to be with you is unendurable, and I only trust that the time may not be long before we may be together, and I will do all I can when I am there to make it happy and pleasant for you and see after you and everything. It would be my greatest pleasure to do all I can to save you trouble. I thank you a thousand times for all your kindness and generosity.

"Remember I am ready at any time when you want me and see your way clear. The times I have spent with you have been the happiest I have spent in my life. It is a privilege listening to you, as all you say is most interesting. Do, darling, take great care of yourself, and I shall never be happy until you are quite away from that creature (referring to the plaintiff). I look on her as a real devil and criminal in human form. We must make the most of the future, and to be with you will be happiness, it will do all you wish, even to one breathing arrangement, if you wish it. In fact, I will be entirely your slave and you will never regret the step. We seem to have been brought together on purpose, and I think I can rely upon you and trust you. Dearest darling, the only happy times I have ever had were spent with you."

Mr. Lawson Walton then read another letter, said to be written by Mr. Watt in which he accused his wife of attempting to poison him and calling her "a second Mrs. Maybrick." This, counsel suggested, was written under the influence of Lady Beauchamp, and the charges therein would give some idea of what was in the defendant's mind when she wrote the first letter to Mr. Watt.

MRS. WATT'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Watt, in the course of her evidence, said Lady Beauchamp would caress her husband in her presence. She had since instituted divorce proceedings.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robson, the witness admitted that she was introduced to Mr. Watt by a matrimonial agent. In the first year of their marriage she left him for some six months and set detectives on to watch him.

Mrs. Watt was further cross-examined by Mr. Robson as to her relations with her husband. In the matrimonial proceedings in 1895 Mr. Watt stated that his wife threatened to strike him with knives, pokers, and sticks, but the witness said it was not true. She admitted keeping a revolver in the drawers of her boudoir at their house in St. George's-square. She had no special reason for keeping it there. As a matter of fact, she used to practise with it when in the country. In 1897 when her father died she came into a very substantial fortune of something like £35,000. Previously her husband had invested a sum of £7,000 odd in certain securities in her name. When she came into her fortune she did not return the money as she was never asked to do so.

Afterwards had, as I say, refused to repay this money, did you employ detectives to watch Mr. Watt to get a divorce?—Detectives were employed.

Why should you retaliate by employing detectives to watch him?—I do not say it was at the very time

RESPONDENT AND THE LADY DETECTIVE.

Mr. Robson then read extracts from reports of Mr. Watt's movements supplied to the witness. In one of them Messrs. Slater, who were employed, said:—"We are of opinion that the evidence you desire would be forthcoming in a short time, owing to the fact that he tried to make love with one of our young lady detectives engaged in watching him." (Laughter.)

Mr. Robson (to Mrs. Watt). When you came into your father's fortune did you tell your husband that as it was of no further use to you now?—No I am sure I did not.

In 1900 she presented her petition for a divorce, the only finding that the husband had been guilty of misconduct but not of cruelty. Accordingly she (Counsel) granted her a judicial separation. From 1894 till 1896 she and her husband lived apart, when they resumed their marital relations. It was only because "it was the wish of everybody" that she put the charges in the petition, so that Mr. Watt might be released. Lady Violet Beauchamp was first introduced in March, 1900. The alleged libellous letter written found in August of the same year while she was staying with her husband at Dieppe. It was not true she obtained it from his pocket; it was on the table.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A POCKET.

Having got this letter, what did you do with it?—I pinned it in my hat—(laughter)—because I had not a pocket. Afterwards, the witness said, she sent it to her London address. It was not true that she encouraged her husband's intimacy with Lady Violet Beauchamp. After finding the letter to her husband in March, 1901, she finally left Mr. Watt, and had not lived with him since. On the 8th April she presented her third petition against her husband alleging adultery with Lady Violet Beauchamp.

Mr. Robson: Did your husband in 1896 charge you with attempting to poison him?—Witness: Oh, no: he had heartburn or indigestion, and I gave him some teaspoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda, which I took myself as I had a weak heart.

I do not suggest you poisoned your husband. I am only illustrating what my learned friend calls "an average happy married life." (Laughter.)

"DEAR JUMPS."

In re-examination, Mr. Lawson Walton read a letter which Mr. Watt sent to his wife, in which he addressed her as "Dear Jumps," and signed himself "Toby." These witness admitted, were pet names which they used to each other. She would not have finally left her husband but for the defendant's conduct towards him, and from that time to this defendant and Mr. Watt had lived continuously together.

This concluded the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Robson intimated that he would call no evidence for the defence.

In addressing the jury, Mr. Lawson Walton dwelt strongly on the fact that neither Lady Violet Beauchamp nor Mr. Watt, both present in Court, has been called to answer the allegations made against them. Lady Violet Beauchamp was the woman who had stepped into the position which Mrs. Watt had vacated when she left her home, and who was now enjoying to the full the deliberate misconduct she had planned and successfully carried out to oust Mrs. Watt from her husband's affections. In the circumstances he submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to substantial compensation for what she had suffered.

Mr. Robson, for the defence, reminded the jury that this was not an action brought by the plaintiff for the seduction of her husband, as it seemed to him, had been suggested by the other side. It was an action to recover damages for an alleged libel to which the defendant said she looked upon the plaintiff as a "real devil and criminal in human form." The only question was whether the plaintiff had suffered any damage by reason of these words being written. Lady Violet Beauchamp, as a matter of fact, knew nothing of Mrs. Watt except what Mr. Watt had said. From the circumstances it was no, to be supposed that the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Watt would turn out a happy one. They were originally brought together by a sort of "Cupid," who worked simply on commission, and the union was one in every thing that could be desired. There were quarrels, but the chief difference arose after Mrs. Watt came into a considerable fortune which she refused to enjoy on the advice of her husband. Even when she [illegible] had given her husband £7,000 she declined to part with it unless and until her husband [illegible] Then [illegible] was the cause of all the trouble. [illegible] was [illegible] £5,000, judgment accordingly with costs.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

AT the sitting of the War Commission on Oct. 24 in continuation of the examination of the Quartermaster-General's Dept., evidence was given by Col. Dunne, C. B., quartermaster-general at Headquarters since January, 1900, with regard to the provision and despatch of food and forage supplies to the Army in South Africa, their quality, and the sources from which they were derived. Vet.-Col. Duck who had during the War acted as director-general of the Army Veterinary Dept., gave evidence with regard to the strength of the department previous to the war, and the steps which were taken to meet the emergency. He also gave explanations as to the veterinary equipment. Evidence was also given by Col. W. D. Richardson, K. C. B., who went out to South Africa in September 1899, to take control of all Army Service Corps services, including supplies and transport. He described the state of things which he found there, the steps taken to procure supplies and transport for the Army Corps, and the contracts made for the supply of meat. Other matters referred to in his examination were the strength of the Army Service Corps, reorganisation of the transport system under Lord Roberts, the separation of the control direction of supplies from that of transport, the comparative merits of mule and ox transport, and the transport arrangements connected with Lord Methuen's march to the Modder River.

On Oct. 28 evidence was given by officers of the Army Medical Service. Surg.-Gen. Sir William Wilson, K. C. M. G., gave evidence as to the arrangements made in South Africa at the beginning of the war, as to the extent to which the existing medical staff met the needs of the emergency, and the steps taken to increase it; also as to the sufficiency of medical supplies and the means of distributing them among the field hospitals in South Africa. This evidence also related to the suitability of the ambulance waggons used, the value of hospital trains, and the service of nurses. The witness also made suggestions for the improvement of the field hospitals and their equipment, based upon the experience of the war. Evidence was also given by Col. W. L. Gubbins, assistant director of Army Medical Service till 1899, and employed in South Africa as principal medical officer to the Sixth Division. His evidence related to the adequacy of the medical staff, supplies and equipments, and the training for the service. Col. W. Johnston gave evidence upon the same subjects, and with regard to the organisation of the Army Medical Service and the working of the medical mobilisation scheme as it existed before the war.

General Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Adjutant General from October 1897 to September 1901, and now commanding the Second Army Corps, gave evidence before the Commission on Oct. 29, as to changes in the organisation of the War Office, the numbers of the Army, and the state of preparation for meeting the South African emergency in 1899, and the steps taken to send out the forces. He also expressed his views as to the training and the qualities of officers and men in respect to initiative, shooting, riding and care of horses, marching, and entrenching. Sir Evelyn also spoke as to the system of selecting officers and promotion. Evidence was next given by Col. F. S. Hebb, who was Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters at the time of the outbreak of the war. He gave evidence as to the working of the mobilisation regulations when applied in practice under the control of the Adjutant-General's Department, and as to the relations with the Department of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Emergency Corps. The witness also gave evidence as to the organisation and work of the Adjutant-General's Department, and as to the statistics of the drafts of troops embarked for South Africa.

The Commission, at yesterday's sitting, heard evidence from Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, adjutant-general.

TRAM OVERTURNED.

TWO MEN KILLED, NEARLY SIXTY INJURED.

A SERIOUS disaster occurred to a Chatham tramcar early on the morning of October 30, causing the loss of two lives and injuries to between fifty and sixty other people.

The accident occurred at West Court-road, in the Brompton district, at a spot which has always been recognised as dangerous, the lines traversing a steep hill, the bottom of which they take a sharp curve of sixty degrees.

There is a standing instruction to drivers to reduce the speed of their cars to a crawling pace when descending the hill, and to keep the brakes on. Each car is provided with a hand brake, a slipper brake, and an electric brake, the slipper brake acting directly on the wires.

Early in the morning one of the workmen's cars arrived at the top of the hill loaded with dockyard employees, it being stated that there were many passengers in excess of the proper number.

As the car began descending the hill it was found that the brakes were failing to check its momentum. At every foot of the descent the car gained increased speed, and many of the passengers, seeing a disaster inevitable, jumped off the car, some being injured, and afterwards picked up unconscious.

On reaching the curve at the bottom of the hill the car jumped the rails, and dashing into the walls of the police station, which faces the road, turned over on its side.

A scene of great confusion followed, the interior of the car and the space between the roof and the wall being a mass of struggling human beings.

Roused by the cries of the wounded and shouts for help, the startled inhabitants and the police from the dockyard gates rushed to the spot and immediately began the work of rescue.

The driver who had clung to the brake handle, escaped unhurt, but one man, E. S. Harris, eighteen, a dockyard shipwright apprentice living at Lower Milton-road, New Brompton, was extricated dead.

Harris had thrown himself on the floor of the car while it was descending the hill, and the impact forced his head through the wood side of the car, the head being nearly severed. Harris's father was also in the car, and has received such injuries that his recovery is very doubtful.

The injured men were quickly collected and conveyed to Melville Hospital, and about sixty received attention at the hands of the naval medical authorities, thirty being detained.

Soon after his admittance to the hospital, A. Pellatt, a dockyard trimmer of Wind-mill-road, New Brompton, died, having had his skull fractured. A serious case now in the hospital is that of Thomas Hunt, who has a fractured jaw.

PARIS OUT OF TUNE.

PLAYHOUSES AFFECTED BY A STRIKE.

By the strike of Paris musicians sixteen theatres and concert halls are affected, and the strikers most of them in broad-brimmed top-hats of wonderful and ancient build, began picketing the theatres on October 30.

During the morning a number of managers of theatres and concert halls, alarmed for the success of their Thursday matinees, decided to give way to the demands of their orchestras.

When at one o'clock the strikers with their violin cases, trombones, cornets, bassoons, and other instruments, arrived at the Labour Exchange, to hold a meeting, the chairman announced that the Châtelet the Nouveau Theatre and a number of concert and beer halls had sent in their adhesion to the Musicians Syndicate rates of pay.

"This," explained the chairman, "is already a success. It means that we have added a couple of thousands pounds to the wages of the Paris musicians."

Some hard things were said about the composers Gaune and Saint-Saens, who had expressed themselves as unfriendly to the strikers. The meeting decided unanimously that for the future all Paris orchestras belonging to the syndicate will refuse to play any music written by the offending composers.

In case of disturbance a strong force of police were placed outside the stage doors of the theatres. At the afternoon performance of such halls as Olympia Parisiana the place took the place of the band. The managers met early in the morning and unanimously refused to fall in with the wishes of the Musicians' Syndicate.

RUSSIAN POLICE BUNGLE.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR'S LIFE IN DANGER.

According to the Vienna "Zeit," the Russian authorities recently ascertained that a group of Nihilists in Berlin had conspired to assassinate the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Plehve. Instead however, of effecting a seizure, the secret service agents were sent to watch developments for the purpose of discovering accomplices in Russia.

The conspiracy despatched by the Nihilists to murder M. Plehve left Berlin for St. Petersburg, and while the detectives delayed with the intention of apprehending the conspirators in the Russian capital, Turkish clothes disappeared all the way. The man appeared when the train reached St. Petersburg. In consequence of the assassin-delegate abandoning his purpose, M. Plehve is now [illegible] for his own house, guarded by an army of detectives.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD, late his Majesty's Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, contributes to the November number of the "National Review" a striking article under the title "An English Tribute to the Emperor Francis Joseph." Opening with a general review of the European situation and the chief forces at work in Continental politics, Sir Horace Rumbold writes thus of the German Emperor:—

Take, for instance, the personal bearing towards us of the brilliant but astute ruler who, thanks to a variety of causes—for some of which, it must be admitted, we are ourselves answerable—has become so important a factor in the calculations that govern our policy, and who would, it is credibly maintained, fain investigate into further entanglements to which I, for one, sincerely trust the country will never be a consenting party. There is no denying that the position taken up by the Emperor William in more than times towards the pro-Boer movement in Germany—which is simply a passing phase, and only an indication of the long-existing and deeply-rooted antipathy entertained for us by the great mass of Germans—appears unexceptionable, and more particularly so as exemplified in the recent episode of the proposed visit to Berlin of the misguided Boer leaders. In this instance it seems absolutely ungracious to show any doubt on his Majesty's wish to act on the square as a true friend and a would-be ally, loyally trying to stem the anti-British tide. Yet, in the belief of some of the shrewdest observers amongst us, he is thereby purposely administering an irritant to the recalcitrant body which tenaciously opposes his darling naval megalomania, by bringing home to them that they have only themselves to thank for what they choose to consider unworthy truckling to the hated English. In my case, the attitude of the Sovereign certainly in no way reflects that of the nation, which remains one of distinct hostility to us, though somewhat tempered of late in expression by a sense of our enhanced military importance, and the revelation of the heretofore unsuspected Imperial reserve forces at our disposal. The Germans, it remains my firm belief, continue to be potentially our most unrelenting and dangerous foes.

Sir Horace Rumbold then discusses the relations of Austria-Hungary to this country during the war, and more particularly the personal attitude of the Emperor Francis Joseph. He says:—

The fact is that from the first the sympathies of the revered Emperor and of his Government were well understood to be with us; and to any one at all acquainted with social conditions in the Kaiserstad there is no need to explain that Anglophobia could not flourish in such an atmosphere. The Emperor himself took the earliest opportunity of making his sentiments on this point perfectly clear. During an audience I had in the official "cercle" preceding a great ball given at Court in January, 1900, I had not had the honour of seeing him for some time—his Majesty at once addressed me, where I stood between the Russian and French Ambassadors, with the words:—"Dans cette guerre je suis tout à fait du cote de l'Angleterre," throughout his sadly chequered reign the Emperor—who is practically "en dernier ressort" his own Minister for Foreign Affairs—has been the firmest up-holder of a thoroughly cordial understanding with us, and has sedulously cultivated relations which for more than a quarter of a century, have been untroubled by any but the passing cloud of the notorious "hands off, Austria!" incident—that glaring indiscretion of a great statesman the most strangely uninformed in the domain of foreign affairs who ever administered the government of this country. Not only did the Emperor prove himself a sympathizing friend in hour of trouble, but there is the best reason to believe that counsels of wisdom coming from him, and from that other staunch supporter of ours the late King of Saxony, not a little helped to check the velleities existing elsewhere to embarrass us by some show of mediation, traces of which are said to be discernible in a significant telegram addressed to the King of Wurttemberg."

It may not be generally known that the Emperor professed a special "culte"—to use the expressive French term—for our late Queen, whom he looked upon as the wisest and most beneficent of his crowned contemporaries. His attention happened to be called, during the worst period of the war, to certain caricatures in a Vienna comic paper which were of a very objectionable character although were of a very objectionable character although not to be compared to the scandalous productions in "Simplicissimus" and their German or French leading satirical prints. These not having come under my notice I was surprised one day by a visit from a high official of the Ministry of the Interior sent by the Imperial order to explain that the Emperor was fully determined to put a stop to these disgraceful attacks on a great Sovereign and a friendly country, but for that purpose desired that I should be informed of the co-operation which under the Press legislation obtaining in such matters, would be required of the Embassy for effectually dealing with these offences. This consisted in a full power to be given by the Queen's representative to the "Staatsanwalt," or Imperial Proctor, to prosecute in his name in all cases of this nature. On receiving an assurance that the prosecutions would be certain to be effective, I reported the matter home, and urged that I should be authorized to follow the course recommended, which after some hesitation and difficulty—the Queen's pleasure having to be taken on the subject—I obtained leave to do. I believe I may claim to be the only one of her Majesty's representatives who the only one of her Majesty's representatives who was at that time able to contribute to the putting down of an abominable nuisance, and this of course, owing to the direct support of the Emperor, who shortly afterwards, at a dinner at the Burg, was pleased to express to me very warmly his acknowledgments for the assistance given by the Embassy in this affair. Compare the action described above with what took place in other countries where none of the mechanism, always so sternly put in motion in dealing with similar offences against the powers that be, was ever applied to check the coarsest and most indecent attacks on our venerable Sovereign and on our troops engaged in the war and then draw a moral from the comparison.

Sir Horace ends with a reference to the "formidable peril" of Pan-Germanism. He agrees with Dr. Kramarz that the only effective barrier to the movement is "a strong revitalized Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." He observes that the designs of the Pan-German party point logically to the reduction of the Dual Monarchy to a state of political and economic vassalage, and says, in conclusion, that "the maintenance of Austro-Hungary as she is, or—it is sad to have to add—as she ought to be, is a matter of supreme importance to us, no less than to others.

CLERGYMAN'S THREAT.

A PROTEST WITH A CAN OF GUNPOWDER

A startling rumour spread among the big crowds waiting for the royal procession in South London on October 23.

Anarchists, it was said, had been arrested in Borough-road, having in their possession engines of destruction.

Though the rumour was not wholly true, it had a basis of fact—a clergyman had been taken by the police, having with him a can of gunpowder with which he avowed he intended to blow up the stand erected in front of St. George's Church.

He is the Rev. George Martin, an unbeneficed clergyman of the Church of England, and the story of his intentions was told at Southwark Police Court in the afternoon, when he was charged with having in his possession a one-pound package of gunpowder with intent to commit a felony.

Conducting a mission in the Borough Market, where, it was stated, he works as a porter, giving his wages in charity, Mr. Martin holds strong views as to the use of churches and churchyards.

At the time of the Coronation he was charged with sending letters threatening to blow up the stand in front of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark. Three days later he was arrested at Buckingham Palace, where he attempted to get a letter delivered to the King. He was then declared to be perfectly sane.

On Saturday morning, said John H. Heath, a Borough farrier, Mr. Martin called upon him and said he had a wish to blow up to the stand in front of St. George's Church. It was not right, he urged, that the church should be used for such purposes.

Profuse in some gunpowder he asked for instructions as to how he could destroy the structure with safety to himself, and he also asked for a box of matches. He then left and directly afterwards information was given by Heath which resulted in his arrest.

Mr. Martin made no statement to the bench, and was remanded in custody.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

THE GREAT FRYING PAN.

LORD BROUGHAM was known to take the Seal with him to Scotland on one occasion, but that, of course, was not illegal, though his use of the Seal as a frying pan in which he made an omelette, may be questioned from the point of view of strict constitutionalism. Wolsey was less regardful of the demands of the law, and was impeached and deprived of the

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23 ("Times").—The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a letter from Vladivostok in which an alarming account is given of the activity of the Hunguses, or native robber bands, in Manchuria. Their audacity and enterprise have recently, it is maintained, increased to a dangerous degree, and it is even alleged that they make frequent attacks on the railway line. The writer regards it as necessary that steps should be taken without further loss of time to suppress the movement, as otherwise it may become very unpleasant for the Russians. It is worth nothing that he ascribes this renewal of activity on the part of the robbers, not only to the appearance of cholera and plague in various parts of the province, but also to the "rumours of the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops." In view of this fact it is safer to receive his accounts of the situation with some reserve.

EUROPEAN TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

Paris, Oct. 24 ("Times").—At the Cabinet Council held to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that the Chinese Government having again asked the foreign Government which still have military detachments at Shanghai to recall their troops, he has replied on behalf of France that this country is ready to comply with China's request provided such withdrawal be the simultaneous result of an agreement between the Powers.

Washington, Oct. 24.—With reference to the pending negotiations for the evacuation of Shanghai, it is intimated at the State Department that the United States, at the instance of China, some time ago, began quietly to bring pressure to bear upon the Powers concerned to evacuate Shanghai in conformity with the Treaty of Pekin.

"Reuter's Agency understands that Great Britain had already expressed her concurrence in the proposal that Shanghai should be evacuated by the British" Germans, Japanese, and French troops stationed there by Nov. 1 next. The conditions in connection with this step are still under consideration by the four Powers concerned, and it is believed that Great Britain has advanced no stipulations which would create an obstacle to its accomplishment. But the fact that the proposals formulated by France and Germany preclude China from granting to any other Power Preferential advantages, and that the conditions are made applicable to the Valley of the Yang-tse only and not to the whole of China, is not likely to prove gratifying to British susceptibilities, and such conditions must obviously be framed in the exclusive interest of the Powers referred to.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Paris, Oct. 23:—

The "Temps," it will be remembered, was among the foremost to defend the act of M. Delcasse in deciding to settle amicably the Franco-Siamese difficulties. The hostility which M. Delcasse's solutions have met with here from M. Etienne, to name the most authoritative critic of the convention, has not shaken the "Temps" in its opinion that the arrangement is a good one. To-night it discusses the convention afresh with reference to M. Etienne's criticisms. For the "Temps" the great merit of the new treaty is that it is the liquidation of a policy which had become worse than sterile. It recalls with regret the fact that if France had only had the good sense to liquidate the Egyptian Question at the proper moment she could have got something for her pretensions there, whereas she had finally to sell them for nothing. In the same way if France were to go on threatening Siam in the spirit of the Convention of 1893 she would find her position more and more impossible. The Siamese have already re-established the subsidy for the Bangkok-Saigon steamship line, and they are beginning to ask for French assistance. The "Temps" think that such facts as these are an earnest of better things of the same sort.

The "Standard" correspondent wrote on Oct. 26:—

The opposition to the ratification of the Franco-Siamese Convention, recently signed in Paris, is not dying out. On the contrary, almost all the public men who, in and out of Parliament take a special interest in colonial affairs, have one after the other pronounced against it. As reported in the "Standard" last week, the "Temps" has replied to the most serious objections, but the semi-official character of that journal deprives its arguments of much of their weight. Moreover, the fact that several influential foreign and especially English and German newspapers have described the treaty as advantageous for France, and as a clever move by the French Foreign Minister has awakened mistrust among many politicians, who cannot believe that this appreciation is sincere.

To-day M. Challier-Bert joins the chorus of disapprobation. Writing in the "Depeche Coloniale" he recognises clearly enough the advantages which Siam derives from the new arrangement, but regards those granted to France as illusory. He then invites M. Delcasse to admit that he has made a mistake, and to refrain from presenting the Convention for the ratification of Parliament unless, indeed, the Foreign Minister can show that the Franco-Siamese Treaty is only one of a series of International arrangements, and that he made concessions in it in order to obtain other and more important advantage elsewhere. If M. Delcasse cannot do this and the Convention must be judged on its merits' M. Challier-Bert would either allow the four months granted for its ratification to expire without presenting it to Parliament, or would have Parliament reject it as a blunder. M. Delcasse, he contends, has already rendered France so many signal services that, if he adopted this latter course, the country would understand that the cleverest of men are sometimes liable to error, and would not only pardon him but hold him in yet higher esteem.

The same correspondent wrote on October 28:—

The recent article defending the new Franco-Siamese Treaty, published by the "Temps" and referred to in the "Standard," has induced M. Etienne to return to the subject in the "Depeche Coloniale." He contends that the argument employed by the semi-official organ of the Quai d'Orsay are specious and ill-founded. Without following the writer, who is the leading member of the Colonial Party in the Chamber, through all his explanations designed to show that by the treaty France abandons much without receiving an equivalent compensation, it is interesting to note that he will not even admit the new convention can have the result of establishing friendly relations between Siam and France. On the contrary, he maintains that it will create difficulties. In the case of the treaty being ratified, French dominions will be in direct contact with Siam, and a river frontier is the one most easily violated. Difficulties will, according to M. Etienne, certainly arise from the revision of the list of persons under French protection, and from the abandonment of the French Asiatic protegee in Siam. The Chinese, neglected by France, will, he says, be certain to turn to Japan, which will prove that all the Chinese in the country are native of Formosa, which not long ago became Japanese territory.

The writer, who foresees "difficulties everywhere without any advantages," also contends that there is nothing to show that the Siamese Government is inspired with a desire to live on such friendly terms with France. On the contrary, he thinks that the fact of that Government having just filled up numerous vacancies in its administration with Englishmen and Japanese indicates its intention to persevere in the attitude it has assumed since the signature of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of Peace in 1893.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The following telegram of to-day's date has been received here from Bangkok:—

The Siamese Government has engaged Mr. Black, British Vice-Consul at Bangkok, as adviser to the Minister of Justice; in fact, Mr Black will fill the functions of Vice-Minister of Justice. Mr. Black has signed a contract for a long period with an annual salary of 50,000 fr.

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

A NIKOLAIEFF correspondent writes to the "Times" under date Oct. 6:—I understand that it has been finally settled to get rid, at an early date, of the unsuitable type of vessel which has hitherto maintained regular communication by sea between Odessa and various ports in the Persian Gulf. It will be remembered that the Russian Steam Navigation Company, at the instance of the Russian Government, gave practical effect to the project of developing Russian trade with Persia by ports in the Persian Gulf about 19 months ago, by despatching one of the company's older vessels, the Kornileff, from Odessa and other ports in the Black Sea to Bandar Abbas, Bushire, and other Gulf ports with a general cargo, composed for the most part of kerosine, sugar, and dressed wood. The line has, and has been ever since its inauguration, assisted by the Russian Government, and I have good authority for stating that there is not the slightest intention of error on the part of the Russian Steam Navigation Company or of the Russian Ministry of Finance to withdraw from the Persian Gulf trade. Negotiations between the Russian Government and the company for the construction of two new vessels of specially fine cargo are now being carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURSUING THE SOMALI MULLAH.

THE ATTACK ON MC NEILL'S ZAREBA.

Captain Malcolm McNeill's volume makes its appearance at an appropriate moment. Public interest is largely centred on the fortunes of Colonel Swayne's expedition in Somaliland and an account of last year's fighting from one who greatly distinguished himself in it possesses special interest. As the author says, it is the history of a novel expedition into a little-known country. It contains many military details concerning the raising of the Somali levies, but will be chiefly valuable for its graphic descriptions of the country and its inhabitants. Describing the country in which the recent fighting took place, Captain McNeil says:—

It is necessary to explain that the Haud is a waterless treeless reaching almost from the Indian Ocean on the East to Abyssinia on the West. Its breadth varies, but in some parts it is over a hundred and fifty miles across, and it lies about a hundred miles inland due South from the coast. During the rainy season there is excellent grazing, and in parts of this district some pools of rain-water, but during the rest of the year it is practically uninhabitable owing to want of water—permanent wells being a great distance apart. We calculated by making long marches on being able to get water every four days, but it was necessary to have a reserve supply, so at least five days' water had to be carried for over 1,500 men, about 350 horses, and nearly 150 riding camels. Our transport camels could go without drinking from one watering-place to another.

It is in this country that we shall have to meet and beat the Mullah, for he is unlikely to venture a pitched battle in the fertile plains. From the account of the attack on Captain McNeill's zareba at Sanala, in June last year, by the Mullah's force, we take the following passage:—

I had given orders that our men were to reserve their fire till the enemy got to 300 yards from the Zareba, and, though very excited, they remained splendidly in hand not a shot being fired until the Mullah's men came within that distance. We then opened a heavy fire from Maxim and rifle, the result of which was that, though the enemy pressed on with the utmost gallantry time after time not a man got within 150 yards of the upper Zareba; though they made several attempts, they did not seem to be able to face the last space of absolutely open ground that lay up to our position. They, too, reserved their fire till they were within about 400 yards when they shot considerably better than on the previous evening, as we had several casualties through their fire, but, luckily for us, most of their bullets went high.

The Somali is a man with many excellent qualities. He is, however, vain, covetous, and excessively excitable. He has a weakness for other people's camels.

Camels invariably appear to exercise much the same sort of effect on a Somali that a collection of diamonds has on a burglar. No matter whose camels they are, provided they are not his own, he must try and capture them. You might as well try and attempt to stop a Jew from making a bargain or a politician from talking, as endeavour to eliminate this camel-loving propensity in a Somali. It is a natural trait in his character, and the same man whom you might implicitly trust with a bag of rupees will most probably never hesitate for an instant in robbing you of one of your own camels—should he get the chance.

Here is a brief description of the aspect of the troops on the march:—When on the march, what a variety of men and arms one could see! Scouting in front would be the Camel Corps or Mounted Infantry of the Levy, armed with '303 rifles, firing smokeless powder, and, close behind them, on trotting camels, the latest engine of destruction in the shape of a '303 Maxim, while alongside the machine-gun would be riding some tribal horsemen armed with spears and shields. A short distance in rear would come a company of Somalis, marching in fours, with a British officer at its head, and probably another Maxim a short way behind. After those a string of camels, their escort formed of Levy men armed with rifle, spearmen with spears and shields, and perhaps, somewhere in the near vicinity, a few Midgans carrying bows and arrows. A cloud of dust in the rear, rapidly drawing nearer, and up gallop some three or four Somali scouts, their white robes flying in the air and their horses' bridles gaily caparisoned with various coloured tassels. Wildly waving spear or shield as they advance at full gallop, and suddenly pull up their horses with their powerful and cruel bits, stopping dead in two or three lengths.

The present expedition is composed, it must be remembered, of much the same material. As showing that it is not the general public alone which is busy in its geography, Captain McNeill states that there was much confusion between the Jubaland expedition against the Ogaden Somalis in British East Africa and the movements against the Mullah in 1901. 'In some cases wrong instructions were given to Special Service Officers, some of whom, though intended to go to Berbera, were actually sent to Kismayu.' Governments before which should have to answer to Aden, were carried on to Kismayu. So much for Foreign Office geography!

Lieutenant A. C. H. Dixon, who went in pursuit of the Mullah with the first column, contributes a valuable chapter. The Mullah was very near but not quite caught, and when he had been seven days hammered and might have been disposed of, impatient officers came from home for the return of the Expedition. Again the Foreign Office! Besides the part of the book dealing with the fighting there is a good deal about the captain's sport in the interior. He is a mighty hunter and successful shot. The book has one defect—the want of a map.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S THEORY.

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE AND THE SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

At the Tuberculosis Conference at Berlin, Professor Kohler, head of the Imperial Department of Public Health, read a paper on the possibility of the transference of tuberculosis from animals to human beings.

At the close of the discussion Professor Koch made a long and interesting series of his views upon the subject of Professor Kohler's paper, Professor Koch reiterated the position which he took up at the London Conference—namely, that it has not been proved that human beings can be directly infected by the tuberculosis of animals, that in the cases which have been adduced in support of this theory it has not been shown that no other source of infection was possible, and that some of these cases go far to prove the contrary of the proposition which they are intended to support.

In discussing cases of supposed infection from milk, Professor Koch argued that if among a number of persons who drank the milk supplied from a common centre one developed tuberculosis, it was more reasonable to suppose that the disease in the single instance should have had another cause than that all the other members of the group should have been exposed to a similar risk of infection and yet have remained immune. It was remarkable that, though many persons were at pains to sterilise milk by boiling it no attempt was commonly made to sterilise butter. From the point of view of agriculture it must be remembered that the acceptance of the theory that tuberculosis was a public danger meant strong measures for combating this danger, and, as a consequence, a probable increase in the price of milk. It was also a question whether the sums which the public would thus have to pay would not be better expended in the provision of dwellings.

In connection with Professor Koch's speech it is interesting to note that Dr. Heron, in his address to the Conference, said:—

"It is said, I know not with what amount of truth, that since Professor Koch made his famous statement at the London Congress last year, there has been in certain parts of Great Britain and Ireland a material relaxation of the rigour with which these laws are supposed to be enforced. This relaxation has not, I believe, been followed by any increase in the British death-rate from tuberculosis."

RUSSIA AND THIBET.

VIENNA, Oct. 24 ("Standard").—A communication received by the "Politische Correspondenz" from a trustworthy source in St. Petersburg denies the existence of the special Agreement which, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," has been concluded between the Russian Government and the Dalai Lama of Thibet. It is pointed out at the time that the story about a Treaty was very improbable, though some sort of contract with the Dalai Lama—that is to say, with the priestly traders who keep him a prisoner—might have been entered into last year. This much is almost admitted to-day by the inspired correspondent of the "Politische," who says:

"The Dalai Lama is not a Sovereign. Thibet is a part of the Chinese Empire, and it is not Russia's intention to bring about a separation of Thibet from the political union to which it belongs. Certain questions, however, have recently come up for consideration, for reference to the Buddhist religion, and it must not be forgotten that Russia has several million subjects belonging to this faith, or that the Dalai Lama is the religious chief of all Buddhist communities.

The last sentence is misleading as the Dalai Lama is no more the religious chief of all Buddhists than the Czar himself. But it may have suited Russian policy to enter into a discussion of religious questions with the priesthood of Thibet.

BIBLE TRUTH.

DEAN DOUBTS GOSPELS.

DR. FREMANTLE ON MIRACLES AND THE VIRGIN BIRTH.

The Very Rev. W. H. Fremantle, D.D., Dean of Ripon, has advanced further than the new criticism as expounded at the recent Church Congress.

Most of the heterodox delegates at the congress confined themselves to expositions of "popular fallacies" concerning Old Testament history, with special reference to the world's creation.

Dr. Fremantle turns his attention to the New Testament and declines to accept statements made in two of the Gospels.

He was addressing a meeting of the Churchmen's Union on "Natural Christianity" on October 29, when he remarked that they were met on the three hold of two Gospels by what seemed a prodigy—the birth of Christ from a virgin.

His own belief was that they ought to leave that out of account, because, apart from the first two chapters of St. Matthew and the first two of St. Luke, the virgin birth was absolutely non-existent in the New Testament.

The next point to which the Dean directed attention was the miracles. He asked whether it was irreverent to believe that Christ Himself made a distinction between what modern science would have recognised as death and forms of swooning and hysteria and that when he bade His disciples to heal the "sick" and raise the "dead," He was speaking of what would be accepted as possible by the scientific men of to-day.

As to the resurrection, the Dean could not look upon it as a violation of natural law. The preaching of the resurrection in later times was as a spiritual existence. The accounts all said that "He was invisible save to the eye of faith."

A discussion followed the Dean's address, and one of the speakers called the lecture "a botch patch of ideas that were exploded long ago," and declared further that it was deplorable that in the twentieth century such teaching should be expounded by a representative of such high standing in the Anglican Church as the Dean of Ripon.

"Natural Christianity" as expounded to the Churchmen's Union bids fair to give rise to a controversy of a very remarkable character, says the "Daily Express."

Dean Fremantle himself will not discuss the interpretation placed upon his words. It is well-known that he dislikes public controversy upon Biblical criticism.

It is only fair to the Dean to state that the report of his words supplied by a news agency is necessarily only a precis of a long and delicately worded argument. Denied of their scholarly and critical cloak the opinions of the Dean regarding miracles, the birth of the Saviour, and the resurrection may appear more abrupt and violent than he had intended. Nevertheless, the published report seems to fairly represent his views as they appear to the lay mind.

In response to an inquiry addressed to leading Churchmen, the "Express" received a number of very interesting replies.

GUARDED MESSAGES.

Most of the Churchmen send messages, couched in guarded language: The Dean of York says: Dean Fremantle's views are too serious to be the subject of newspaper controversy.

The Dean of Gloucester is more outspoken. He frankly says:—

"I utterly dissent from Dean Fremantle's assumptions and conclusions. They are, if accurately reported, at variance with the teaching of all Catholic schools of thought in every age and among all nations."

Many of our eminent correspondents doubt the complete accuracy of the reported words, and plead for a suspension of criticism until a full report is published. Notwithstanding a proviso of this kind the following telegram from Ely must be considered a remarkable contribution to the controversy. Owing to the closing of country telegraph offices, it was impossible to ascertain whether this unsigned telegram, which reached us at a late hour, is from the Bishop or the Dean of Ely.

Its words which seem to justify and excuse Dean Fremantle, this Ely message says:—

"Unfair to criticise incomplete report of Deans words.

"Revelation is always adapted to particular age.

"A twentieth century incarnation would doubtless not be by virgin birth, and first century miracles would not happen.

"Do not measure apply twentieth century standards to the measurement of first century events.

"Apply however St. Paul's first century standard of charity, to the Dean."

Everyone will recognise in this interesting message an allusion to St. Paul's famous words: "Charity suffereth long, and is kind."

AN ANONYMOUS OPINION.

Another striking telegram comes from a very distinguished Churchman and Biblical scholar, who desires to be anonymous. His telegram reads:—

"Dean Fremantle is always the same. See Abbott's 'Phil christus.' Bewail Churchmen dismiss the miraculous element altogether. These things have often been discussed, lately Professor Chyne goes beyond Dean Fremantle. See Encyclopedia Biblica. There is no discipline in the Church now either in opinion or in practice."

The "Encyclopedia Biblica," here referred to is the great critical work of reference edited by Professor Cheyne. It contains many striking passages embodying the views held by Dean Fremantle and other Broad Churchmen.

Turning to the article on "Lazarus," which is written by the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, whose "Philochristus" raised a storm of controversy in the late seventies, the curious reader will find the following comment on the raising of Lazarus from the dead, which may assist him in understanding the Dean of Ripon:—

FICTION OR TRUTH?

"Is, then, the record of the raising of Lazarus a fiction? Not a fiction, for it is a development. But it is nonhistorical, like the history of the Creation in Genesis, and like the records of the other miracles in the Fourth Gospel; all of which are parts the developments (attempts to summarise, recorded by the Synoptics in their ideal terms expressing His work before the resurrection)."

Canon Scott Holland writes from Canterbury: "I have not seen Dean Fremantle's remarks, but heard strong condemnation."

The Deans of Wells and Durham think the Dean of Ripon must have been misunderstood.

The Bishop of Southwell says: "Have not seen the article, but hardly imagine it will succeed where eighteen centuries have failed."

The Bishop of London regrets that it is impossible to reply to the inquiry. The Bishop of Newcastle feels it impossible to express an opinion off-hand; and the Bishop of Gloucester awaits the publication of the lecture by the Dean himself.

FORGERY FACTORY.

SEIZURE OF BOGUS NOTES PLANT.

REMARKABLE FIND.

Members of the London Police detective force engaged in collecting evidence in connection with the forging and uttering of Bank of England notes have made several remarkable discoveries as a result of their persistent and well directed efforts.

They have secured printing plant which they allege has been used in making the notes, including a press which weighs twenty-five cwt., engraved copper and steel plates, and sundry tools, and type outfit such as they have never before had the good fortune to get possession of.

It is asserted that the Bank of England authorities are now hopeful that the manufacture and circulation of the £5, £10, £20, and £100 bank notes which have caused so much alarm to the trading community during the last two years will cease with the capture of this plant.

Among other facts which have come to the knowledge of the police during their recent investigations is the process of drying the notes, or the paper on which they were printed, after manufacture. It is said that the paper has been seen dripping on a cloth a line like a day's washing. Then again the printer's press which the police have secured has often been removed from place to place, and the police are in touch with persons who have helped in these removals.

In view of these discoveries additional interest is given to the Treasury prosecution of six prisoners now under remand from the Mansion House Police Court on charges of forging and uttering Bank of England notes. Probably the police will attempt to connect them with certain fresh facts now brought to light.

It may be recalled that at the first hearing of the case Mr. Freshfield stated that notes to the full value of £13,500 were believed to be in possession of one of the prisoners. These notes are believed to be buried in a garden in a North London suburb, and the police are trying to discover them.

THE sort of thing that is going to happen to Westminster Abbey one day in the course of nature has just occurred to the historical castle of Gask Hall, on the estate of Sir Robert Menzies, in Strathearn. It has fallen down. The lords of Strathearn used to reside in it before it became ruinous. Its age is unknown. William Wallace, after slaying Fawdoun in Dupplin Wood, found refuge in this castle. A small portion, a boss eight feet high, which formed the archway of the great hall, is all that remains of it.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

HERR BERGER has continued his experiments on the power of Rontgen rays to kill bacteria—for instance the spirillum of cholera. The bacteria were nearly all dead in 20 or 30 minutes after exposure to the rays. In every set of experiments, however, a few bacteria resisted the rays. His evidence is not sufficient to prove that bacteria in the living body can be destroyed in this way, although the rays have been used in certain diseases—for instance, tubercle lesions.

Experiments made in Germany by Herr Liebig show that potash manures increase the crop of cereries and plums (Victorias) while fostering the growth of the trees. The manure employed consisted of 600 to 700 parts by weight of sulphate of potash, 750 parts of superphosphate, and 550 to 750 parts of sulphate of ammoniac. Particulars are given in the "Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Presse."

According to M. Houllevigue, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the radiation from the cathode or negative pole of a vacuum tube, such as the Crookes' tube employed in producing Rontgen rays, will deposit a number of metals in the form of films on glass. Very thin films of iron, nickel, cobalt, copper, palladium, platinum, &c., can be obtained in this way.

The "Zeitschrift fur Elektrochemie" contains a description of Borchers and Stockem's method of separating calcium from fused chloride of calcium and of the electric furnace used in the experiments.

Dr. S. P. Langley, in a report of his "Experiments in aerodynamics," published by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, U. S., believes that in a short time human beings will travel through the air on flying machines or aeroplanes (not motor balloons) at high velocities, but at first under conditions such as are demanded by the arts of war rather than of peace.

The "Journal of the Chemical Society" has an article on Chapman and Ludbury's experiments in decomposing water vapour by the electric spark. They seem to show that the process of decomposition of the vapour into hydrogen and oxygen is not altogether the same as the decomposition of water by an electric current.

The wax palm of the Andes (Ceraxylon Andicola) is a vegetable wonder. It grows to a height of nearly 200 feet, and thrives not only on the plains, but the mountains. The wood is tough and durable, and is employed in carpentry. The wax comes from the pith between the trunk and fronds. It is yellow or greyish white, is as pure as beeswax, and is used for making candles. A peon climbing the trees can gather from 8 to 12 kilogrammes from each.

It was recently proposed in English scientific journals to distribute Greenwich time to towns at sea as well as inland by the wireless telegraph, and according to "Cassier's" Mr. Burgess and Dr. Pope, two clockmakers, have devised an apparatus for carrying out the distribution inland. A standard or primary clock determines the discharge of an oscillation at regular intervals. The local or secondary clocks have each an air-wire to direct the electric wave and a detector which actuates a mechanism and corrects the hands on the dials.

Assuming that the fine aquatic observed at Madeira after the eruption of Mont Pelee were caused by volcanic dust from Martinique, Mr. Krohn, of Funchal, calculates that the dust travelled at the rate of 30 miles an hour to Madeira. This estimate agrees with that calculated from certain sunsets observed at Bombay. The dust of Krakatoa is said to have travelled 72 miles an hour, but the clouds of dust in that case were much higher up.

M. Lucien Libert, of Sainte Adresse, near the mouth of the Seine, has been observing the sunsets over the sea and found many instances of the "green ray" as well as apparent deformations of the solar disc, some of which were quite fantastic and resembled not merely pear-shaped or cigar-shaped balloons, but oblong or square figures, Panama hats, and so on. The most curious shapes were seen at the moment the sun appeared to touch the crest of the waves. On one occasion the sun seemed to be sucked into the water and his light flickered like a dying lamp. The last ray of the sun was now and then of a beautiful green colour. Once the green light lasted 3½ seconds. This effect is now ascribed to the decomposition of the sunlight by the water vapour acting as a prism. In the order of decomposition appear first the red, then the orange, yellow, green, and blue rays. The late M. Cornu once reproduced the green and blue rays in his laboratory at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris.

This phenomenon of the green ray is so pretty and interesting that Jules Verne once based a story on the observation of it, and residents on the seaside might not only amuse themselves by observing it, but perhaps remark something new to scientific. Recent observation shows that it is by no means so rare as was thought, if people would only use their eyes. Of all the millions who live by the seaside and on the sea how few have ever seen, or even heard of it; and probably a good many because they have not seen it themselves would hardly believe in it. So true it is that, as Theophile Gautier used to complain, most people cannot see. In other words, use their eyes. Gautier, like all good observers, could see a multitude of things which others had no eyes for, and did not know to exist.

Goethe once advised a young poet and critic to shun the criticism of the literary journal as a slow dropping poison that would ruin him, and Professor John Perry, F.R.S., in a recent address to the Royal College of Science, warned the students age just growing too learned by reading many scientific journals and becoming unfit for original work. Certainly the habit of acquiring knowledge may easily overpass the impulse to advance it. The ordinary man of science, by dint of learning seems to lose originality, and is left behind by the outsider, the man who does not know a great deal about a subject who makes a new discovery or invention. Witness Edison, the telegraph clerk, who invented the phonograph long after all its principles were familiar to scientific men, and Graham Bell, another of elocution, who found the telephone, lying ready, so to speak, by professors of acoustics and physics and electricians.

"Some of the greatest scientific workers of all times," says Dr. Perry, "are those who are constantly advancing the boundaries of knowledge and know nothing of what other men do." Unless we are misinformed Lord Kelvin once declared that he had not read a scientific book for many years. However, perhaps there is a golden mean between too much and too little knowledge. Not enough will cripple the imagination, while too much may be equally so.

Messrs. Fleming and Ferguson, of Paisley, have launched a new cable steamer for the Canadian Government service on the Atlantic Coast. She is named the Lady Laurier, after the wife of the Canadian Premier and was designed by Captain McElhinney, nautical adviser to the Government. She replaces the Newfield, lost two years ago off Newfoundland, and is commanded by Captain Johnson.

The demand for alligator hides in trade is so great during the last ten years that the animal is nearly extinct in the Southern States of America.

The "Lancet" states that not only is glass liable to the melting influence of water, but is actively susceptible to a kind of disease. "Lately," it says, "I found that a peculiar glass disease has appeared amongst the windows of York Cathedral. It is stated that some of the thirteenth and fourteenth century glass in the edifice has been removed in order to arrest the disease. The outbreak is due to a fungus but the exact nature of its attack upon the glass is not described. The glass appears to be perforated to such an extent that portions of the glass yield on the slightest touch. Moreover, the transparency of the glass has to a great extent disappeared—in short, the glass here and there exhibits one or more of the properties of glass. It is seldom we hear of any kind of chemical action here, even in London, but, perhaps, to the life and habits of a speck of fungus. Organisms are known to exist which assimilate silica. Some years ago we drew attention to the disintegrating powers possessed by certain species of bacteria, which attack even the hardest cements with success. The gradual disintegrating of the cements used in water mains has been traced to the operation of organisms, and they are known. The action was at first regarded as due to the solvent property of carbonic acid and other acids commonly present in water. But it is now known that bacteria the cement slowly dissolve away. The attack is made by the mycelium of the fungus, the organism which spreads its roots or extends the great work of destruction. Other agencies are at work, and the action ceases in the absence of moisture. The action ceases in the absence of moisture. The action ceases in the absence of moisture. The

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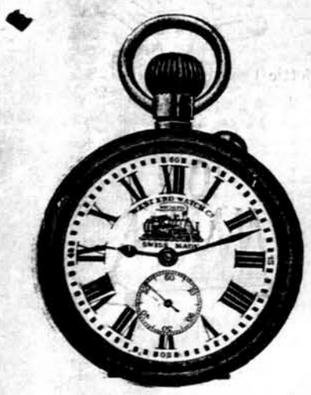

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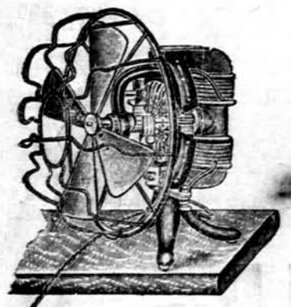

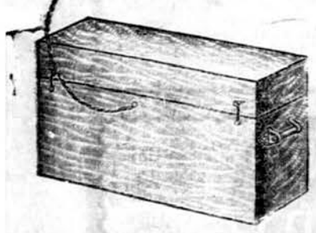

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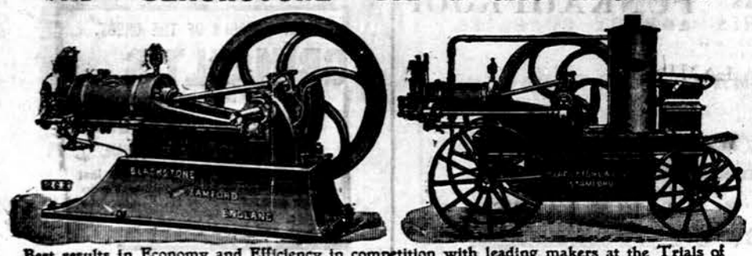

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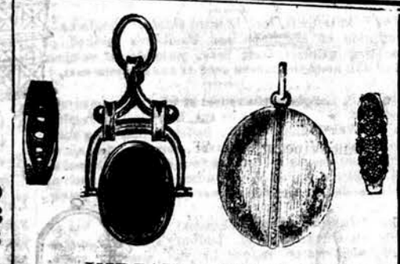

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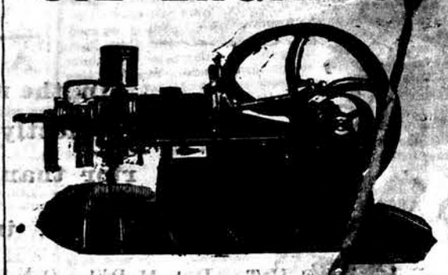

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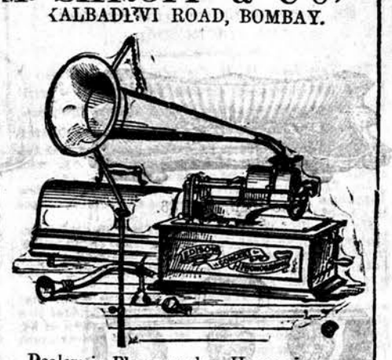

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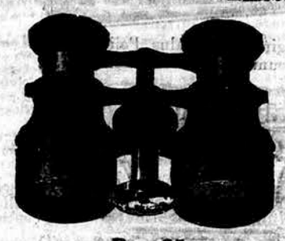

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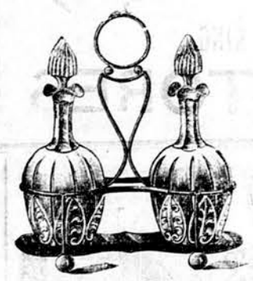


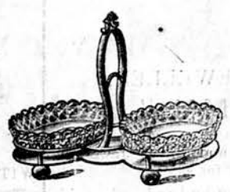
Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

Cruet, Rs. 22.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.

Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
" " " 20

Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.

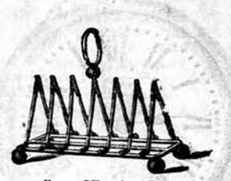


Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

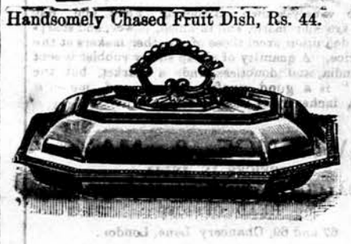
6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserved Stand and Spoon Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.



Toast Rack, Rs. 41.



11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.

Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish. Rs. 40.

Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.

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Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1¼ " " 29

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

Ice Pail, Rs. 10.

Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8

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